Clerk of Court

THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF OPPRESSION OVER THE MIND OR BODY OF MAN."—Jefferson.

Louis O. Cowan, Editor & Proprietor. BIDDEFORD, Me. APRIL 9, 1858. Vol. XIV—No. 15.

The Union and Eastern Journal
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
(Counting Room in Somes' Block,)
Liberty Street, - - - - - - - - Biddeford, Maine

TERMS.—$2.00 per annum, or $1.50 if paid within three months from the time of subscribing. Single copies, 4 cents.

V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are *New York*, Tribune Building; *Boston*, Scollay's Building; *Philadelphia*, N. W. Corner Third and Chestnut Streets.

☞ Job and Card Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

POETRY.

"OVER THE RIVER."

Over the river they beckon to me—
Loved ones who've crossed to the farther side;
The gleam of the snowy robes I see,
But their voices are drowned by the rushing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes, the reflection of heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight, gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.
We saw not the angels that met him there;
The gate of the city we could not see;—
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me!

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another—the household pet;
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie! I see her yet!
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the further side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail,—
And lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts;
They cross the stream and are gone for aye;
We may not sunder the veil apart
That hides from our visions the gates of day.
We only know that their barks no more
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea,
Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me!

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river, and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit land.
I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The angels of Death shall carry me.

—*Springfield Republican.*

ANNABEL LEE.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

It was many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden lived there whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And that maiden, she lived with no other tho't,
Than to love and to be loved by me.

She was a child, and *I* was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love that was more than love,
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that winged seraphs of Heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud by night,
Chilling my Annabel Lee;
So that her high born kinsmen came,
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in Heaven,
Went envying her and me;
Yes! that was the reason (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea,)
That the wind came out of a cloud, chilling
And killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love, it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we,
Of many far wiser than we;
And neither the angels in Heaven above,
Nor the demons under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise but I see the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling, my darling, my life and my bride,
In her sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the side of the sea.

THE HAWTHORN AND THE IVY.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

The Hawthorn bloom'd in the vernal air
Merry and free in the woodland fair;
Attired in garments nuptial white,
She was a glory to the sight;
Her breath was sweeter than the morn,
A beautiful tree was the wild hawthorn.

The Ivy rooted by her side,
Woo'd and won her for his bride;
She was fair to be embraced,
He twined his arms around her waist,
"Oh, joy!" said he, "that I was born
To love this beautiful wild hawthorn!"

Alas for this world of grief and pain!
Wed, not mated, were the twain.
She was tender, mild and true;
He was selfish, through and through,
And waved his leaves to the wind in scorn,
Of his blossoming, beautiful wild hawthorn.

She could not drink the dew of shower,
Or feel the warmth of summer's hour;
The ivy stood between her heart
And all the life the skies impart;
She pined, she sigh'd, she lived forlorn,
And died in her sorrows—the wild hawthorn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Biography published by Childs & Peterson.

The Youth of Dr. Kane.

He went through the diseases and the training of infancy vigorously, having the clear advantages of that energy of nerve and that sort of twill in the muscular texture which give tight little fellows more size than they measure, and more weight than they weigh.

His frame was admirably fitted for all manner of athletic exercises, and his impulses kept it well up to the limits of its capabilities, daring and doing every thing within the liberties of boy-life, with an intent seriousness of desperation which kept domestic rule upon the stretch, and threatened, as certainly as usual with boys whose only badness is their boldness, to bring down everybody's gray hairs in sorrow, &c. It was not the monkey mirthfulness nor the unprincipled recklessness of childhood that he was chargeable with, but something more of purpose and tenacity in exacting deference and enforcing equity than is usually allowed to boyhood. To arbitrary authority he was a regular little rebel. There was nothing of passive submission in his temper, and he did not overlay it with the little hypocrisies of good-boy policy. He was absolutely fearless, and, withal, given to indignation quite up to his own measurement of wrongs and insults, and he had a pair of little fists that worked with the steam-power of passion in the administration of distributive justice, which he charged himself with executing at all hazards. In right of primogeniture he was protector to his younger brothers, and was not yet nine years old when he assumed the office with all its duties and dangers.

At school, about this time, with a brother two years younger under his care, the master ordered his protege up for punishment. Elisha sprang from his seat, and interposed with a manner which had rather more of demand than petition in it, 'Don't whip him, he's such a little fellow—whip me.' The master, understanding this to be mutiny, which really was intended for a fair compromise, answered, 'I'll whip you too, sir.'—Strung for indurance, the sense of injustice changed his mood to defiance and such fight as he was able to make quickly converted the discipline into a fracas, and Elisha left the school with marks that required explanation.

When he was ten years old, four or five neighbor boys, all bigger than himself, who had climbed upon the roof of a back building in his father's yard, were amusing themselves by shooting putty-wads from blowguns at the girls below. Elisha, attracted to the spot by the outcry of the injured party, promptly undertook the defence, and in the firm tone of a young gentleman offended, required them to desist and leave the premises; but he, of course, was instantly answered by a broadside levelled at himself. Fired at the outrage, he clutched the rain-spout, and climbed like a young tiger to the roof, and was among them before they could realize the practicability of the feat; and then he had them, on terms even enough for a handsome settlement of the case. The roof was steep and dangerous to his cowed antagonists, but safe to his better balance and higher courage, and they were at his mercy; for no one could help another, and he was more than a match for the best of them, in a position where peril of a terrible tumble was among the risks of resistance. Forthwith he went at them *seriatim*, till severally and singly, he had cuffed them to the full measure of their respective deservings. But not satisfied with inflicting punishment, he exacted penitence also, and he proceeded to drag each of them in turn to the edge of the roof, and, holding him there, demanded an explicit apology. Before he had finished putting the whole party through this last form of purgation, little Tom, who had witnessed the performance from the pavement below, greatly terrified by the imminent risk of a fall, which would have broken a neck or two mayhap, called out, 'Come down, Elisha! oh, 'Lisha, come down!' Elisha answered the appeal in the spirit of the engagement, 'No, Tom, they an't done apologizing yet.'

He took no 'sauce' from anybody. He couldn't understand why he should, and it was hard and risky to make him know that he must; for he was equally fertile in expedients and bold in execution. On the wharf, one day, when he was not yet twelve years old, an insolent ruffian, big enough and wicked enough to break every bone in the lad's body, aroused his wrath by an intolerable piece of rudeness. Resistance and redress seemed impossible, but submission was completely so. He saw his opportunity,—a rope fixed to the end of a crane hung within his reach, and the ruffian stood fairly in the track of its swing. He seized it, and running backward till it was tightly stretched, he made a bound which gave him the momentum of a sling, and planted his knees like a shot in the fellow's face, leveling him handsomely, and with a spring he put himself under the protection of a bystander, who had witnessed and admired the performance.

So Elisha earned the character of a bad boy, while he was, in fact, exercising and cultivating the spirit of a brave one. Good-good people, very naturally, did not understand him then,—they do now. Elisha never reformed; he just persisted until he performed what was in him to do. The rills, so torturous and turbulent near the springs, rolled themselves into a river in time, and regulated their rush without loosing it.

It is said that 'education forms the common mind;' it is more certain that 'as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.' This boy, at least, was the father of the man. It was utterly impossible to fashion his young life by veneering it with the proprieties which are supposed to shape it into goodness. He may not have known what he should be in the future, but he knew what he must be in the present; and he, happily, did not limber himself by forced compliances. Difficult, daring and desperate enterprise, not only useless, but recklessly wild, under the common standard of judgment, worked in him like one possessed. At ten years of age he studied the weather, watched the moon, and carefully scanned the opportunities afforded by the nights for scaling fences, clambering over out-houses, and getting into the tree-tops, all round the square that was overlooked by his dormitory. Wherever a cat would go, he would; and escapes from the sky-light, by way of the kitchen roof and thro' the trap-door to the yard, and thence abroad to enjoy an unwatched and unmolested rambling, clambering and tumbling, afforded him a seriously high-toned delight. He took nobody into his confidence except his bed fellow; but this was voluntary and generous, for he was bent upon training him for similar achievements. One instance will illustrate:

The back building was two stories high, the front three, and the houses which flanked the kitchen were, also, three stories. To relieve the draft of the kitchen chimney from the eddy of the buildings which embayed it, it was carried up like a shaft sixteen feet above the roof. There it stood at the gable, in provokingly tempting altitude, and the point that concerned our little hero was, how to get to the top of it?

How should he get to the top! 'Bless me,' exclaims some considerate personage of correct habits and cautious judgments, 'why should he?' Elisha would have answered him, 'I must, and I wonder why I should not?' Very certainly there would have been two opinions on the matter, if any wise body had been consulted. But the little desperado needed no advice. The thing was to be done, and it was done. It required some engineering, but—it was all the better for that. It is not mere muscle and hardihood that will carry a man to the North Pole. He must have some science and some tackling along with him; and the boy that is practising upon a chimney-top for arctic service, must put his wits to work, quite as much as his muscles and his courage. He made his observations and his calculations,—his determination was long made. The preparations were perfected, and his younger brother was taken into the enterprise.

When all in the house were asleep, and the stars gave just light enough to guide, and none to expose the performance, with prevention and punishment among the chances, the two little fellows left their bed, and descended the roof of the front building till they dropped themselves upon that of the kitchen. Here the clothes-line, providently stowed away during the day for the purpose, was lying ready in coil, with a stone securely tied at one end.

'What is the stone for, Elisha?'

'Why, you see, Tom, the stone is a dipsey. I call it a dypsey, (a young science of exploration, and a nomenclature to match, already,) because I'm going to throw it into the flue, so that it will run down into the old furnace, carrying the line down with it, and then I can slip down and fasten it there. Now for a heave. The chimney-top is almost too high for me. It is pretty near twenty feet, I should think: but I'll do it.'

Failures to reach the height, then failures to direct the dip of the falling stone, followed in long succession; but this gave practice, and practice makes perfect. At last one throw more lucky than the rest, and the rumble in the chimney, and the run of the line announced success. Down through the trap-door went Elisha, and, after securing the end at the furnace, he ascended to the roof again, and was ready. But stop a little,—the chimney is a very narrow stack; it stands outside of the gable, and there is a chance that the climber may swing out and get forty or fifty feet of clear air between him and the pavement below. This must be cared for; and little Tom is duly instructed and planted firmly, with the slack of the rope in hand, to keep Elisha on the right side of the chimney, so that if the bricks on the edge give way and a tumble betide, he may come down all safe and nice upon the roof. All these arrangements made and the contingencies so well provided for, the rope is seized, the feet planted against the chimney, and hand over hand, up goes the aspirant, till the top is within reach; but the perch is not so easily attained, even when the full height of the stack is mastered.—One hand on a top brick to draw himself up by it, and it yields in its loosened bed!—That won't do. With a hard strain he gets his elbow over the edge, and so much of the doubled arm within for a good broad hold, and then daintily and carefully wriggling up the little body, he is up, seated on the top!

'Oh, Tom, what a nice place this is! I'll get down into the flue to my waist, and pull you up, too. Just make a loop in the rope, and I'll haul you in. Don't be afraid,—it is *so grand up here.*'

But the strength was not quite equal to the will: and Tom's chance had to be surrendered.

The descent was about as dangerous, tho' not quite as difficult as the ascent. And then all that remained was to hide the tracks, which required another descent to the basement, a thorough washing of the rope to remove the soot of the chimney; and then, as the business of the night was done, to bed *via* the roof and skylight again; and a bright, happy consciousness on awaking in the morning that he *had done it.*

His child history is full of this sort of incidents. Through them all runs the one character of physical hardihood, and steady tense endeavor for doing everything that seemed difficult of accomplishment, without other aim, or any aim at all beyond the mere doing.

Difficulty is a severe instructor, set over us by the supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows

A True Story of the Hard Times.

If a country clergyman's daughter is at all loveable, she is generally the pet of the parish. Anna Irvin was pre-eminently so. Old and young looked upon her with affection as Sunday after Sunday she glided, in her timid, graceful beauty, into the rectory pew, and her father might be pardoned if, even from the chancel, his eye sought her loved form, and his ear the soft tones of her voice. For sixteen years she read and studied, sung and laughed, surrounded by fond, admiring hearts. But there came a change, a day when Dr. Irvin preached his last sermon, and laid his head down in the old church-yard. Anna went away to New York. It is needless to trace the progress of the changes, misfortunes, by which she sank, in four or five years, from a music-teacher to taking in sewing, and then working at hat-binding. When the "hard times" of this last fall fell upon the country, even this humble resource failed her. She could find nothing to do, and she had no money. Ruin had overtaken her few friends in the city. Weeks passed. She sold and pawned most of her clothing, and all other articles of any value. She was obliged to leave her small but respectable apartment, and sleep on a rag mattrass in a fireless, bare garret, glad of the privilege. One fearfully cold night last week she crept to that comfortless pallet, foot-sore from a whole day's fruitless walking in search of employment. For five days she had not tasted food. She had only a scant, worn rug for covering. For hours her teeth chattered, and her limbs ached. She curled herself into every imaginable position in the vain effort to obtain a moment's warmth of any portion of her frame. And then she thought of her home, where each night she had wrapped herself in thick, soft blankets, and lain in warm, dreamless rest till morning dawn. She thought of her father's good-night kiss and blessing. She slept at last, for she was utterly exhausted, waking to suffering every five minutes, tortured by hideous nightmares of food turning to stone, ice in her grasp by grinning faces; and never for one instant losing the pain of cold.

In the morning she saw a girl, who, with her old mother, had slept, if sleep it could be called, in the same room, preparing to go out begging for cold victuals. Two little girls who lived in the opposite garret also issued forth, and Anna, despairingly, and nearly wild with hunger and cold, went out after them. She soon found herself in a street where every surrounding showed wealth and luxury. She thought of the more respectable mode of begging, to ring at the front door, and asking for one of the family, tell her story. But her pride shrank from that even more than from flitting down the back steps. And this at length she did.

"I haven't anything," said the servant, who answered her knock.

"Wont you let me warm myself by the fire?" whispered Anna.

"I guess not," said the girl. "The lady don't like such people about the kitchen," and she shut the door in her face.

She could have lain down and died on the cold door-stone—willingly. After two or three gasps, she stumbled up the steps, rolled her frost-bitten fingers in her thin de Bage cape, and went on down through the broad Avenue, bitter thoughts of man and of God—may He forgive her!—shrieking in her heart. The long rows of costly houses were to her like fortifications reared by hard, triumphant selfishness, to keep her and such as her from sharing in common comforts, defended by cruel, unerring weapons. O! what pitiless tyrants seemed human law, human society! Her feet were numb, but they carried her on over the ice-cold pavements like one in a dream, sensible only to the bitting tooth of cold, and the raging of the hunger pangs. Down a broad stoop, a little below her, came a young lady, muffled in furs to her rosy cheeks. She paused suddenly with a look of compassion. "You seem very poor. Can't I do something for you?"

"I am hungry. I am cold," said Anna.

"Cold! I should think you would be," said the young lady, shuddering.

"For pity's sake, Harriet," struck in a gentleman, who had opened the door and come out immediately after her, "don't stand to talk to that girl. You'll catch your death. Here, I'll give her these, and do you come along. You'll have to walk fast to keep warm this bitter morning."

He held out two three-cent pieces. They slipped from his thickly gloved fingers, and he left Anna to pick them up. Before she had succeeded in doing so he was out of sight, with the young lady pressed close to his side. Anna ran to the nearest baker's, and bought a loaf of bread. "You can't stay here to eat it, girl," said the bakeress, and she reluctantly left the well-warmed shop, turned the corner into the Avenue, and set down on a stoop. The bread was hot, and after filling her mouth, she plunged both hands into the middle of the smoking loaf, she pressed it to her freezing bosom.

"Come, young woman," said a policeman, taking her by the shoulder, "these are fine tragedy airs. Don't you know you mustn't sit here?"

The wretched girl rose and tottered away, completely overcome. Surely she had reached the depth of degradation, she had been "moved on" by a policeman.

The gentleman and the young lady reappeared. "There's that girl hanging about here yet," Anna heard him say.

"O! father," replied the young lady, "she is eating a loaf of bread that she bought with the change you gave her."

"Well, let her go home, and eat it properly then. She's not starving now, certainly," said he.

Home!

The plate-glass doors of their house had only just closed after them, when Anna espied upon the pavement a lady's watch, dropped, doubtless, by the bright, rich girl who had just disappeared. She raised it, and held it a moment in her hand. Within that small enamelled thing was hid food, warmth, clothing, shelter. What wonder if her eyes lingered upon it, and her brain grew dizzy with temptation. Let us not attempt to estimate that conflict, we who have never shivered homeless and hopelessly outside of a rich man's door. Anna had taken a step to restore the watch, when out bustled the tall gentleman.

"Here, police, police, my daughter has lost her watch, stolen, I think likely, by a girl who—Oh! here she is, behind this post."

The watch was in Anna's hand's. "Very fortunate!" said Mr. Miller. "But how hardened, as well as adroit you must be, to steal from one who stopped to give you a kind word!"

"Believe me," implored Anna, "I did not steal it. The lady dropped it."

"Nonsense! It would have been shivered in a thousand pieces. You'd do much better to confess it."

"I seed her around," said the policeman, "not a quarter of an hour ago, and told her to be off, but she knowed what she wanted to be at too well for that."

"O! be merciful!" shrieked Anna, wildly, "I am innocent. I can get no work. I am starving. I am perishing with cold.—You will not even let me warm myself by any of your fires."

"Nonsense," said Mr. Miller.

"Come along without any fuss, young woman," said the officer.

Anna looked from one harsh brow to another. All light, all hope went out of her heart. Her hands and her head dropped, and the officer half-carried her to the station-house. She fainted away when she arrived there, and they laid her on one of those beds which never get cold, occupied as they are by such a continual succession of dirty, noisome outcasts. There she, the child of a clergyman, educated, refined, spent the day and night along with the vicious, the debased, the intoxicated. The next morning she was marched into the police-court with the crowd of wretches.

"What is your name?" asked the magistrate.

She could not give the honorable name of her dead father. "Mary Jones," a blush for the falsehood dyeing her cheeks.

"It's astonishing what a number of Mary Joneses we see here," said the judge.—"Well, Mary, what have you to say to this charge?"

"I found the watch on the side-walk, sir," answered Anna, almost inaudibly.

"Found it? O! that's the old story."

But her words were corroborated by two boys, who had seen her take something from the pavement, and Mr. Miller declined to prosecute the charge, so the conclusion of the judge was, "You may go." It seemed a matter of indifference to her, so utterly broken down was she. They helped her to leave the court, and Mr. Miller followed her. Fastening upon her wan face a look of pity, he said, "My poor girl, I should like to do something for you. What is it that you want?"

"I want to be kept from losing the next world as I have lost this."

"Here, go to my house and ask for my daughter," said he giving her a card.

"Margaret," said Miss Miller, to her chambermaid, after she had read the words on the card, and heard of some of Anna's hardships, "couldn't you find a room for this girl in some lodging-house? There must be many such houses for poor people, I think."

"I dare say, mem," returned Margaret, "but I'm not used to going about among thim places, mem."

"Haven't you a sister who keeps house?" asked the young lady, "couldn't she take her in for a little while?"

The chamber-maid tossed her head. "I don't think she would like to, mem. She lives very respectable, does my sister."

"I don't know what to do," said Miss Miller, perplexed.

But when Anna next spoke, her words were wild and incoherent. Her sufferings for the last few days had been too much for mind and body, and she was now fairly delirious.

When Mr. Miller came home, he sent for a carriage, and had her taken to the hospital. There, two days after, she died.—*Peterson's Magazine.*

Now and To-Day.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Our to-day's—how inadequately are they appreciated! Now—in which all the blessings of life is alone included—with what strange indifference do we turn from its rich offerings, to feast our eyes on gardens of delight, that spread away, temptingly, in a future that forever mocks us with the unattained! There are pearls and diamonds scattered all along the paths we are treading, but we cannot stop to gather them for looking at the mountains of gold that gleam against the far horizon. All of our unhappiness springs from neglected or misspent hours and to-days. The present moment is God's loving gift to man. In it we weave the web of our future, and make its threads bright with sunshine, or dark with evil and suffering.

"Come and kiss me, papa," cried a voice full of music and love.

But papa was in the passage below, with coat, hat and gloves on, all ready to go forth to the day's business, and little pet Louis was up in his mother's chamber, only half dressed.

"Hav'nt time now, I'll kiss you when I come home," papa answers back, and then starts from the house in a hurried manner.

A pearl lay at his feet, and Mr. Edwards had failed to lift the precious thing. He would have been so much the richer for life.

"Dear Lu!" he said to himself, as he moved along the street, "that kiss would have done us both good, and consumed but half a minute of time; and I hardly think that I shall find another half minute so richly freighted with blessings to-day."

At the corner of the next square, Mr. Edwards waited four minutes for an omnibus. It was lost time. Four minutes spent with dear pet Louis, how full of pleasure they would have been—how fragrant their memory through all this day?

When Mr. Edwards arrived at his store, neither his morning newspaper nor his book-keeper was there. So, he could neither get at his books, which were in the fire-proof, nor glean from his Gazette the commercial news or state of the markets. No customers were in at so early an hour; and so Mr. Edwards passed the next twenty minutes in comparative idleness, his mind burdened just enough to make him feel uncomfortable, with the thought of little Louis quivering over the covetted parting kiss.

At the end of twenty minutes, the book-keeper arrived. The honey of Louis' parting kiss would have sweetened the temper of Mr. Edwards for the day. Without it, under slight annoyances, his spirit grew sour. He spoke to the book-keeper with slight impatience, and in words of reproof for being late. A sick child was the excuse; and as he looked into his clerk's face, he saw that it was pale with trouble and watching.

Mr. Edwards sighed. The pressure on his feelings was heavier. Everything, during that day, seemed to possess a strange power of annoyance; and to the failure to lift a pearl from his feet in the morning, was added many failures of a like character.

"Will you please to buy an almanac?" said a chilish voice near him.

"No, I do not please," was the gruff reply of Mr. Edwards. He spoke as he looked up, on the moment's impulse. The timid, half-frightened face of a tender child, scarcely a year older than his darling at home, glanced upon him for an instant, and then he saw only the retreating form of a little girl. Before his better feelings prompted a recall of his repellant words, she was in the street.

This was a little thing in itself, but it told sharply on the feelings of Mr. Edwards, who was naturally a kind-hearted man. He sat very still for a little while, then, sighing again, went on with the letter he was writing when the little almanac-seller disturbed him at his work. Another "now" had passed, leaving a shadow instead of the sunshine it might have bestowed.

"Can you help me out to-day? I have a large note falling due."

"I cannot," replied Mr. Edwards.

The neighbor looked disappointed, and went away.

Now that neighbor had many times obliged Mr. Edwards in a similar way. Our merchant had no balance over in bank.—That may be said for him. But he had money out on call, and could, without inconvenience, have helped his neighbor. He remembered this after it was too late. The "now" had passed again, and left upon his memory another burden of unquiet thought.

And so the hours of that day passed, each one leaving some "now" unimproved—some pearl lying by the wayside—some offered blessing untouched; and when, at a later hour than usual, Mr. Edwards turned his steps homeward, he felt as if he had lost instead of gained a day.

Dear Louis! Away, faster than his feet could carry him, went the heart of Mr. Edwards towards his darling boy. Somehow, the father's imagination would present no other image of the child, except one that showed him in grief for the kiss denied that morning.

"Where is Louis?" were the first words spoken by Mr. Edwards, as he entered the room where his wife was sitting. It was at least an hour after nightfall.

"In bed and asleep," was the answer.

At another time this answer would have produced no unpleasant feelings; now it was felt almost like a painful shock.

Mr. Edwards went to the chamber where Louis lay in his little bed. The gas was burning low; he turned it up, so that the light would fall upon his face. How beautiful it was in its childish innocence! how placid! And yet the father's eyes saw, looking as they did through the medium of a troubled state, a touch of grief upon the lips, and a shade of rebuking sadness on the brow of his darling.

"Precious one!" he said, as he bent to kiss the pure forehead, "I wronged both your heart and mine."

It seemed to him, afrer the kiss and confession, that the sleeper's face took on a more peaceful, loving aspect. For many minutes he stood gazing down upon his unconscious boy; then murmuring to himself—"It shall not be so again, sweet one!"—lowered the gas to a taper flame, and went with noiseless footsteps from the room.

For the gain of half a minute to business, in the morning, what a loss had there been to love, and peace and comfort for the space of hours. Let us take care of our nows, and our to-days; for herein lies the true secret of happiness, and the true philosophy of life.

The New Liquor Law.

AN ACT for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. No person shall be allowed, at any time, to sell, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquors, except as hereafter provided.

Sect. 2. No person shall manufacture any intoxicating liquor, for unlawful sale.—Any manufacturer of intoxicating liquors shall be allowed to sell intoxicating liquors manufactured by him within this State, to municipal officers authorized by this act to purchase the same; *provided* he shall first give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with good and sufficient sureties, resident in this State, payable to the treasurer of the city or town, within which the manufactory shall be established, or his successors, and shall file the same with such treasurer, and to the satisfaction and approval of the aldermen of such city, or the selectmen of such town, conditioned that he will not sell any intoxicating liquors except of his own manufacture; that he will not by himself or another, in any mode adulterate such liquors, either by coloring matter, or any other drug or ingredient; nor mix the same with other liquor of a different kind or quality, nor with liquor of any kind not manufactured by himself, nor with water; that all casks and vessels containing liquors sold by him shall at the time of sale be plainly and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, and the name, quality and strength of the liquor; that he will not sell any intoxicating liquors in quantities less than thirty gallons delivered in a single vessel, and carried away at one time, and that he will not sell any intoxicating liquors to any person except to such persons as are authorized by this act to purchase the same.

Sect. 3. Any person who shall sell within this State any intoxicating liquors manufactured by him within this State, without first giving the bond provided in the preceding section, shall be punished by imprisonment two months in the county jail, and by fine of one thousand dollars; and if any person who has given such bond, shall commit any breach of the conditions thereof, it shall be the duty of the aldermen and selectmen, respectively, of the city or town within which such manufactory shall be established, to cause the same to be put in suit and prosecuted to final judgment and satisfaction.

Sect. 4. The provisions of this act respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors shall not extend to the manufacturer of cider or of wine made from fruit grown within this State, and the sale thereof by the manufacturer, nor to the sale by agents appointed under this act of pure wine for sacramental uses.

Sect. 5. The selectmen of any town, and mayor and aldermen of any city, shall immediately after this act shall go into effect, and on the first Monday of May annually thereafter, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, purchase such quantity of intoxicating liquors as may be necessary to be sold under the provisions of this act, and shall appoint some suitable person, as the agent of said town or city, to sell the same at some convenient place within said town or city, to be used for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, and no other; and such agent shall receive such compensation for his services and in the sale of such liquors, shall conform to such regulations, not inconsistent with this act, as the board appointing him shall prescribe, and he shall hold his situation one year, unless sooner removed by them or their successors in office. Vacancies occurring during the year are to be filled in the same manner as original appointments are made. No such agent shall have any interest in such liquors, or in the profits of the sale thereof. Such agents may sell to such municipal officers intoxicating liquors, to be by said officers disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sect. 6. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the board by which he is appointed, authorizing him as the agent of such town or city to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed until he shall have executed and delivered to said board a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of six hundred dollars, in substance as follows:

Know all men, that we, ——, as principal and ———— as sureties, are holden and stand firmly bound to the inhabitants of the town of ——, (or city, as the case may be,) in the sum of six hundred dollars, to be paid them, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden —— has been duly appointed an agent for the town (or city) to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes and no other, until the —— of ——, A. D. ——, unless sooner removed from said agency. Now if the said —— shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such regulations as now are or shall be from time to time established by the board making the appointment, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Sect. 7. If any person by himself, clerk, servant or agent, shall at any time sell any intoxicating liquors in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay on the first conviction, ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the second conviction, he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail three months, and in default of the payment of the fines and costs prescribed by this section, for the first and second convictions, the convict shall not be entitled to the benefit of chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the revised statutes until he shall have been improned two months; and in default of payment of fines and costs provided for the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall not be entitled to the benefit of said chapter of said statutes until he shall have been imprisoned four months. And if any clerk, servant, agent or other person in the employment or on the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this section, or aid and assist therein, he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and on conviction, shall suffer like penalty.

Sect. 8. No person shall be a common seller of intoxicating liquors. Any person convicted of a violation of this section, shall be punished by fine of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof, he shall be imprisoned sixty days in the county jail.

On a second conviction, he shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned four months in the county jail.

On a third and every subsequent conviction, he shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution and imprisonment four months in the county jail; and in default of payment of the fine and costs, he shall be punished by four months additional imprisonment.

Sect. 9. Persons selling by authority and according to the provisions of the second and fifth sections of this act, are not common sellers.

Sect. 10. No person shall keep a drinking house and tippling shop within this state.

If any person shall sell any intoxicating liquors, in any building, vessel or boat, in this state, contrary to the provisions of this act, and the same are there drank, he shall be deemed and held to be guilty of keeping a drinking house and tippling shop.

Any person convicted of keeping a drinking house and tippling shop within this state, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof by imprisonment in the county jail three months.

Sect. 11. If any person not authorized as aforesaid, shall sell any intoxicating liquors to any person, he shall be liable for all the injuries which such person may commit while in a state of intoxication arising therefrom, in an action on the case in favor of the person injured.

Sect. 12. No person shall deposit or have in his possession any intoxicating liquors with intent to sell the same in this state in violation of law, or with intent that the same shall be so sold by any person, or to aid or assist any person in such sale thereof.

Sect. 13. All intoxicating liquors kept and deposited in this state, intended for unlawful sale in this state, and the vessels in which they are contained, are hereby declared contraband and forfeited to the cities, towns and plantations in which they are so kept at the time when they are seized by virtue of any of the provisions of this act.

Sect. 14. If three persons, competent to be witnesses in civil suits, shall make complaint upon oath or affirmation before any judge of any municipal or police court or justice of the peace, that they believe intoxicating liquors are unlawfully kept or deposited in any place in this State by any person or persons, and that said liquors are intended for sale within this State in violation of law, such magistrate shall issue his warrant directed to any officer having power to serve criminal process, commanding such officer to search the premises described and specially designated in such complaint and warrant, and if said intoxicating liquors are there found, to seize the same with the vessels in which they are contained, and them safely keep until final action on the same, and make immediate return of said warrant.

The name of the person so as aforesaid keeping said liquors, shall be stated in such complaint, and the officer shall be commanded by said warrant, if he shall find said liquors, to arrest any person or persons, and have him or them forthwith before such magistrate for trial.

If upon trial the court upon the evidence adduced shall be of opinion that the liquors were so as aforesaid kept, deposited and intended for unlawful sale by the person or persons named in said complaint, he or they shall be found guilty thereof and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof, to be imprisoned thirty days in the county jail.

If upon trial such magistrate shall find such person not guilty he shall be discharged.

Sect. 15. When liquors and vessels are seized as provided in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the officer who made such seizure, immediately to libel the liquors and vessels so seized by him by filing with the magistrate before whom such warrant is returnable, a libel against such liquors and vessels, setting forth their seizure by him, describing the liquors and their place of seizure, and that they were deposited, kept and intended for sale within the state in violation of law, and pray for a decree of forfeiture of said liquors and vessels, and such magistrate shall thereupon fix a time for the hearing of such libel, and shall issue his monition and notice of such libel, to all persons interested, citing them to appear at the time and place appointed, and shew cause why said liquors and the vessels in which they are contained, should not be declared forfeited, by causing a true and attested copy of said libel and monition, to be posted in two public and conspicuous places in the town or place where said liquors were seized, ten days at least before the day to which said libel is returnable.

Sect. 16. If no claimant shall appear, such magistrate shall, on proof of notice as aforesaid, declare the same forfeited to the city, town or plantation in which they were seized.

If any person shall appear and claim such liquors, or any part thereof, as having a right to the possession thereof at the time when the same were seized, he shall file with such magistrate such claim in writing, stating specifically the right so claimed, and the foundation thereof, the items so claimed, and the time and place of the seizure, and the name of the officer by whom the same were seized, and in it declare that they were not so kept or deposited for unlawful sale, as alleged in said libel and monition, and also state his business and place of residence, and shall sign and make oath or affirmation to the truth of the same before said magistrate.

If any person shall so make claim, he shall be admitted as a party to the process; and the said magistrate shall proceed to determine the truth of the allegations in said claim and libel and may hear any pertinent evidence offered by the libellant or claimants.

If the magistrate shall, upon the hearing, be satisfied that the said liquors were not so kept or deposited for unlawful sale, and that the claimant is entitled to the custody of any part of the same, he shall give to such claimant an order in writing, directed to the officer having the same in custody, commanding him to deliver to said claimant the liquors to which he is so found to be entitled, within forty-eight hours after demand.

If the magistrate shall find the claimant entitled to no part of said liquors, he shall render judgement against him for the libellant for costs, to be taxed as in civil cases before such magistrate, and issue execution thereon, and shall declare said liquors forfeited to the city, town or plantation where seized. The claimants may appeal and shall be required to recognize with sureties as on appeals in civil causes from said magistrate.

SECT. 17. No warrant shall be issued to search a dwelling-house actually occupied as such, unless it, or some part of it, is used as an inn or shop, or for purposes of traffic, or unless the magistrate shall first be satisfied, by the testimony of at least two witnesses, that intoxicating liquor is deposited or kept in such house or its appurtenances, with intent to sell the same in violation of law. Before a warrant shall be issued upon such testimony, the magistrate shall take the testimony of the witnesses under oath or affirmation in writing, and cause the same to be signed and verified by the oath or affirmation of the witnesses before himself; and if satisfied upon such evidence, that intoxicating liquor is so as aforesaid deposited or kept in the house described in the complaint or its appurtenances, if also described in the complaint, he shall so adjudge, and thereupon he shall issue a warrant for the search of such house and its appurtenances if described in the complaint, in the manner provided in the fourteenth section of this act, reciting in said warrant that upon the testimony of the witnesses named in the warrant which was taken under oath, signed and verified by the witnesses as above required, he has adjudged that he is satisfied that intoxicating liquor is so kept as aforesaid in the premises described.

All the subsequent proceedings shall be the same as those to be had by virtue of a warrant issued under the provisions of the fourteenth section aforesaid. When any justice of the peace shall issue any warrant for the search of any premises under the provisions of this act, the warrant shall be made returnable before any justice of the peace in the county, except in those cities and towns wherein a municipal or police court is established, having exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses cognizable by justices of the peace committed within such city or town, in which case such warrant shall be made returnable to said court.

SECT. 18. All liquors and vessels declared forfeited by any court by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall, by order of the court rendering final judgement thereon, be delivered to the mayor and aldermen of any city, selectmen of any town, and assessors of any plantation to which they were forfeited.

Said officers shall examine the same, and if they shall determine that any portions are fit to be sold for medicinal, mechanical or manufacturing purposes, they shall deliver such portions to the agent of their city, town or plantation, to be by said agent sold in accordance with the provisions of this act.

If they shall find any portion of the same unfit for such uses, they shall destroy the same by pouring them out upon the ground.

All vessels forfeited under the provisions of this act, may be sold by said officers at public or private sale, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of such city, town or plantation.

SECT. 19. If complaint shall by any person be made upon oath to any magistrate against any person, who is a claimant under the provisions of this act alleging that the liquors so claimed by him were, prior to, and at the time when the same were seized, kept or deposited by said claimant, or by some person by his authority, and intended for unlawful sale in this state, either by such person, or the said claimant, the magistrate shall issue his warrant against such claimant so charged, and he shall be arrested thereon, and brought before such magistrate, and if found guilty of the offense therein charged, he shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the same be paid or he be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

SECT. 20. If any officer having a warrant, issued under this act, committed to him, directing him to seize any liquors and to arrest the owner or keeper thereof, shall be prevented from seizing the liquors by their being poured out or otherwise destroyed, he shall arrest the alleged owner or keeper named in the warrant, and bring him before the magistrate, and make return upon the warrant that he was prevented from seizing said liquors by their being poured out or otherwise destroyed, as the case may be, and in his return he shall state the quantity so poured out or destroyed, as nearly as may be, and the magistrate shall put the owner or keeper so arrested upon trial; and if on the trial it shall appear by competent testimony that such liquors were so poured out or destroyed, and that the liquors so poured out or destroyed were such as were described in the warrant, and they were so kept or deposited and intended for unlawful sale, and if the person so arrested shall be found to be owner or keeper thereof, he shall be fined and sentenced in the same manner as he would have been, if the liquors described in the warrant and in the return had been seized on the warrant and brought before the magistrate by the officer.

SECT. 21. If any deputy sheriff, after having executed such a warrant by seizure shall die or go out of office before final execution in the proceedings be done, the liquors shall be held in the custody of the sheriff or another deputy. If any other officer shall die or go out of office under like circumstances, it shall be the duty of the magistrate before whom the proceedings were commenced, to designate in writing some officer lawfully authorized to execute such a warrant, who shall hold such liquors in his custody until final judgement and order of the court thereon.

SECT. 22. Liquors seized as hereinbefore provided, and the vessels containing them, shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process while the proceedings herein provided are pending; and final judgement in the proceedings herein provided, shall in all cases be a bar to all suits for the recovery of any liquors seized or the value of the same, or for damages alleged to arise by reason of the seizure and detention thereof.

SECT. 23. In matters not otherwise provided for, except prosecutions against common sellers and those for offenses described in the third and tenth sections of this act, judges of municipal courts and police courts, and justices of the peace, having jurisdiction in other criminal matters in the places where they reside, shall have jurisdiction by complaint, original and concurrent with the supreme judicial court, of all prosecutions under this act.

In cases in which the supreme judicial court has concurrent jurisdiction with such magistrates, and in cases not within the jurisdiction of such magistrates, prosecutions shall be by indictment. Magistrates aforesaid shall have power by complaint, in cases not within their jurisdiction, to examine and hold to bail, as in case of other offenses, which are subject to indictment.

SECT. 24. If any party shall appeal, the proceedings in all matters shall be the same in the appellate court as they would be upon the same matters in the court of the magistrate, and said proceedings shall be conducted in said court by the attorney for the state in the county where the proceedings are pending. The jury shall find specially, under the direction of the court, on all facts necessary to determine the adjudication of the court; and if a claimant or other respondent shall fail to appear for trial in the appellate court, the judgement of the court below, if against him shall be affirmed.

In case of appeal from a sentence of imprisonment under the seventh section of this act, the penal sum of the recognizance shall be two hundred dollars; and in all other appeals from any judgement or sentence of a magistrate in proceedings under this act, the penal sum of the recognizance shall be one hundred dollars.

No portion of the penalty of any recognizance taken by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be remitted by any court within this state in any suit thereon, nor shall any surety in any such recognizance be discharged from his liability therein by a surrender of his principal in court, after he has been defaulted upon his recognizance.

The appeals of claimants provided for in the sixteenth section of this act, shall be entered as all other appeals in criminal cases, and subject to the same requirements of law appertaining to them.

SECT. 25. Custom-house certificates of importation, and proofs of marks on the casks and packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as evidence that the identical liquors contained in said casks and packages were actually imported in said casks and packages in any proceedings under this act.

SECT. 26. Any person hereafter found intoxicated in any of the streets or highways, or being intoxicated in his own house, or in any other building or place, who shall become quarrelsome, or in any way disturb the public peace, or that of his own or any other family, so as to render it necessary for the police or peace officers to interfere, may be taken into custody by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, deputy marshal, police officer, or watchman, and committed to the watch-house or restrained in some other suitable place, till a complaint can be made and warrant issued in due form, upon which he may be arrested and tried, and if found guilty of being so intoxicated in the streets or highways, or of being intoxicated in his own house or any other building or place, and becoming quarrelsome and disturbing the public peace, or that of his own or any other family, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the common jail, not exceeding thirty days; but said judge or justice may remit any portion of said punishment, and order the prisoner to be discharged, whenever he shall become satisfied that the objects of this law, and the good of the public and of the prisoner would be advanced thereby.

SECT. 27. No action shall be maintained upon any claim or demand, promissory note, or other security contracted or given for intoxicating liquors, sold in violation of the provisions of this act, or for any such liquors purchased out of the state with intention to sell the same or any part thereof in violation of this act; but the provisions of this section shall not extend to negotiable paper in the hands of any holder for a valuable consideration and without notice of the illegality of the contract.

SECT. 28. No such liquors owned by any city, town or plantation, or kept by any agent of any city, town or plantation, as is provided in this act, shall be protected against seizure and forfeiture, under the provisions of this act, by reason of such ownership, unless all the casks and vessels in which they are contained shall be at all times plainly and conspicuously marked with the name of such city, town or plantation, and of its agent. When any such liquors shall be seized, bearing such marks as are by this act required to be put upon liquors owned by cities, towns or plantations, if such liquors are in fact not owned by any such city, town or plantation, such false and fraudulent marking shall be conclusive evidence that the same are kept or deposited for unlawful sale, and render them liable to forfeiture under the provisions of this act.

The liquors kept for sale by such agent, shall not be adulterated or factitious; and shall not be protected from seizure and forfeiture if adulterated and factitious and they have knowledge of the fact, by reason of being kept for sale by such agents.

SECT. 29 No person, authorized as aforesaid to sell intoxicating liquors, shall sell such liquors to any minor without the direction in writing of his parent, master or guardian, to any Indian, to any soldier in the army, to any drunkard, to any intoxicated person, or to any such persons as are described in the fourth section of the sixty-seventh chapter of the revised statutes, as being liable to guardianship, knowing them respectively to be of the condition herein prescribed; nor to any intemperate person, of whose intemperate habits he has been notified by the relatives of such person, or by the aldermen, selectmen or assessors, respectively of any city, town or plantation. And proof of notice so given by aldermen, selectmen or assessors or by their authority, shall be conclusive of the fact of the intemperate habits of such person, in any prosecution or suit under this act; and notice so given by the relatives of such person shall be presumptive evidence of such habits.

SECT. 30. It shall be the duty of the aldermen, selectmen and assessors aforesaid, whenever they shall be informed by the relatives of any person that he is of intemperate habits, and shall be satisfied that such is the fact, forthwith to give notice thereof, to all persons authorized to sell intoxicating liquors within their respective cities, towns and plantations, and in such adjoining places as they may deem expedient.

SECT. 31. Any person, authorized as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be punished, on conviction therefor, by a fine of twenty dollars for every such offense; and shall also be liable, notwithstanding such conviction and punishment, to a suit upon his bond given as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the aldermen, selectmen and assessors, respectively, of the city, town or plantation to which such bond was given, to cause the same to be put in suit and prosecuted to judgment and satisfaction to the use of the city, town or plantation. The court by which judgement shall be rendered upon any such bond, or upon any bond required to be given by this act, shall have such chancery powers therein, as the supreme judicial court now has in cases of forfeiture of penalties to the state. And whenever any such conviction shall be obtained or judgement recovered as aforesaid, all the authority of such person to sell intoxicating liquors shall be absolutely vacated; and it shall be the duty of the aldermen, selectmen and assessors respectively, to revoke such authority whenever they shall be satisfied of any violation of the conditions of the same.

SECT. 32. Whenever an unlawful sale is alleged, and a delivery proved, it shall not be necessary to prove a payment, but such delivery shall be sufficient evidence of sale.

A partner in business shall be liable for the unlawful keeping or selling of his copartner, done in the copartnership business, or by any other person, in any shop, store, or other place of business, of such copartnership, with his knowledge and assent.

A principal and his agent, clerk and servant, may all be included in the same complaint and process.

The mayor or aldermen, selectmen or assessors, may cause a suit to be commenced on any bond or recognizance given under this act in which his city, town or plantation is interested, and the same shall be prosecuted to final judgement unless paid in full with costs. It shall also be the duty of the mayor and aldermen, selectmen and assessors, respectively, in every city, town and plantation, to prosecute any violations of the provisions of this act. If any execution or other final process, issued in any civil or criminal suit instituted under this act, shall be placed in the hands of any proper officer to be by him executed, and he shall unreasonably neglect or refuse so to do, an action may be commenced against him by any voter in the county for such neglect, and prosecuted to final judgement, which shall be for the full amount of the judgement and interest on such execution; and if it be a process that requires him to take and commit an offender to prison, the damages shall not be less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Selectmen of towns mentioned in this act shall be construed to include assessors of plantations. The word town shall in all cases used in this act be construed to include plantations.

In any suit, complaint or indictment, or other proceeding against any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, other than for the first offense, it shall not be requisite to set forth particularly the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient to allege, briefly, that such person has been convicted of a violation of any particular provision of this act, or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegation in any criminal process, legally amendable in any stage of the proceedings, before final judgement, may be amended, without terms, and as a matter of right. Any process, civil or criminal, legally amendable under this act, may, in any stage of the proceedings, be amended in any matter of form, without costs, on motion at any time before final judgment.

SECT. 33. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be competent to sit upon any jury in any case arising under this act; and when information shall be communicated to the court that any member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the court shall inquire of the juryman of whom such belief is entertained; and no answer which he shall make shall be used against him in any case arising under this act; but if he shall answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury in this state; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as a juryman.

SECT. 34. An act entitled an act to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and to prohibit and suppress drinking houses and tippling shops, approved the 7th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed, saving all actions, indictments and other processes pending, and that said act shall be continued in force for the punishment of all offenses committed under said act up to the time when this act shall take effect, whether prosecutions therefor shall then have been commenced or not; but this repeal shall not revive any acts or parts of acts which were repealed by that act.

SECT. 35. This act shall take effect on the fifteenth day of July A. D. 1858.

State of Maine.

AN ACT to ascertain the will of the people concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Aldermen of cities, Selectmen of towns, and Assessors of plantations shall, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, issue their warrants notifying the inhabitants of their respective cities, towns and plantations, qualified to vote for the choice of State officers, to assemble in ward, town and plantation meeting on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to give their votes in relation to an act entitled *"An act to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prohibit and suppress drinking houses and tippling shops,"* approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and in relation to an act entitled *"An act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops,"* approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

SECT. 2. At such meeting said qualified voters shall give in their ballots as follows: those in favor of the act approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall give in their ballots with the words *"License Law of 1856,"* written or printed thereon; and those in favor of the act approved March twenty-fifth, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall give in their ballots with the words *"Prohibitory Law of 1858,"* written or printed thereon; said ballots shall be received, sorted, counted, declared, and lists thereof made out and returned to the office of the Secretary of State by the clerk of said cities, towns and plantations, in the same manner as votes for Senators, on or before the last Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the governor and council shall immediately thereafter sort and count the same, and forthwith cause the state of the vote to be published by the printer of the State, and the governor shall issue his proclamation declaring the majority vote so returned.

SECT. 3. If it shall appear upon the proclamation and return of the vote as aforesaid that upon a majority of the ballots so returned the words *"License Law of 1856"* are written or printed thereon, then the act entitled "An act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, is hereby repealed, and the act entitled "An act to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prohibit and suppress drinking houses and tippling shops," approved April seventh, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall thereby be revived.

SECT. 4. The proceedings at the special election ordered by this act shall be in accordance with the provisions of chapter four of the Revised Statutes, so far as applicable thereto.

[Approved March 29, 1858.]

CONCERT.—York's Concert Band will give an Instrumental and Vocal Concert, on Fast day evening, at the Town Hall, Saco. The Band have purchased a set of fine instruments, and the public may expect on the evening of the concert, that they will give forth the sweetest and most harmonious sounds. The Band consists of 17 members, a portion of which are fine glee singers. Shannon will preside at the piano when the concert comes off.

ESTABLISHED AGAIN.—Hilton & Clark, who were called with us to take a hasty leave of Central Block, one windy morning, a few weeks since, our readers will observe by their advertisement, have got the start of us, having opened anew in the new and elegant block, erected by Emmons, Hooper and others, directly opposite the Hooper Block, on Liberty Street, an extensive assortment of clothing, furnishing goods &c., which they will no doubt be glad to distribute among their friends, at a small advance on the original cost.

☞ Some persons are, without doubt, receiving our paper who were several years since subscribers, but had discontinued it within the past two years. This arises from the fact that we were obliged to make up our mail list from a book used several years since, the one in use when the fire occurred having been entirely destroyed. Some persons who were subscribers when the fire occurred are doubtless left off. We have made our list as perfect as we could, but it is nevertheless imperfect. Any information which may enable us to correct it, will be thankfully received.

THINGS TO PONDER UPON.—Mr. Perham, in his temperance address made here on Monday evening, said that over 1500 persons had been arrested in Cumberland county, alone, for drunkenness during the past year, about 500 of whom had paid fines, and the remainder had been committed to prison, costing the State over $5000. Mr. P. said the great increase of intemperance was producing poverty and crime to such an extent as to call for, in almost every direction, enlargements of the poor houses and jails. We observe, by the report of the City Marshal of Portland, that the whole number of arrests made under his authority, from April 18 1857, to March, 1858, were 1517, as follows:—

Of these, 1,031 were for drunkenness,
83 for assault and battery,
10 selling liquor without license.
Of those arrested, 814 were Irish,
560 were Americans,
143 of other Foreign nations.

Union & Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1858.

Lecompton Defeated in the House.

The Lecompton Scheme by which the administration proposed to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution in the making of which they had no voice, it will be seen by our Congressional record was defeated in the House on Thursday of last week.

The majority against it was however, only eight, which Buchanan may yet overcome by more liberality in "democratic inducements."

The defeat was effected by Mr. Montgomery's amendment which is substantially the same as that offered in the Senate by Mr. Crittenden. The amendment as carried in the House is more properly speaking a substitute; for *it does not recognize the Lecompton Constitution,* but only refers to that bastard Ruffian bantling as *"now pending before Congress."* It admits Kansas as *a State without any Constitution,* and provides that the Constitution which Kansas may hereafter adopt, shall form the basis of consumnating the admission of Kansas, on the Proclamation of the President simply, and without any further action of Congress. The amendment has a very stringent provision against election frauds ie Kansas, which was quite objectionable to the Administration, whose only hope of sucess has been and is, *in election frauds* in Kansas.

The following is a recapitulation of the vote in the House on the passage of the bill with the Montgomery amendment, according to sectional and party divisions:

FOR THE BILL.	
Republicans	92
Northern Democrats	22
Southern Americans	6
Total yeas	120
AGAINST THE BILL.	
Southern Democrats	69
Northern Democrats	35
Southern Americans	8
Total nays	112

A fuller vote in the U. S. House of Representatives is not on record. Every member of that body was present and voted *except one!*—That one was Mr. Caruthers of Mo., who is absent and sick.

Only two men from New England voted nay; they were Arnold and Bishop of Connecticut. These, with Allen of R. I., in the Senate, are the only ones from New England who have voted for that stupendous fraud, the Lecompton Constitution. Only seven members from the slave States voted yea; these were all Americans except Blair of Missouri, who is a Republican.

The Senate, it will be seen, has struck out the House substitute, and the naked bastard Lecompton is again before the House.

Will the 22 "Northern Democrats" in the House *"stick?" That's the question!*

☞ We publish to-day the Liquor Law as it finally passed the Legislature, and also the act under which the people of the State are to vote for the "license law of 1856," or the "prohibitory law of 1858," on the 7th day of June next. We have anticipated our usual publication of the laws so far as this law is concerned, in order to give our readers the earliest opportunity to make themselves acquainted with its provisions. If accepted by the people, it will be in force after the 15th day of July next. The adoption of the prohibitory law, followed by a prudent enforcement of its provisions, can hardly hardly fail of arresting the deep and wide-spread evils under which the community is suffering under the operation of the present licence law. We feel confident that the people will adopt the law by a majority, but the larger the majority is, the better it will be for the cause of temperance. In view of the acknowledged failure of the law of 1856 to arrest the progress of intemperance, and the conceded fact that rum-selling, and its attendant social evils are alarmingly on the increase, we cannot see how any one can stand up and defend the law of 1856. Temperance men should not, however, place any reliance on this conceded failure, and acting on the supposition that all will be well, neglect to take the preliminary measures to ensure a full vote when the choice is to be made between the two principles. We have no doubt but that the cupidity of those who are engaged in the traffic of intoxicating drinks, will labor with a desperation worthy of a better cause, to save their traffic from being annihilated by a prohibitory law, and aided, as they may be, by men who act from selfish political considerations, may make a greater demonstration than it now seems in their power to make. We advise temperance people to be on their guard, to organize everywhere, and be ready when the day for voting comes round to make every sacrifice to be at the polls and vote. An overwhelming vote in favor of prohibition will be a blessed one for the cause of temperance.

Portland City Election.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—The Portland Advertiser comes to us this, Wednesday morning, bringing us the cheering news that the republicans of Portland had achieved a glorious victory in their Municipal election held in their city on Tuesday. The republican candidate for Mayor, Jedediah Jewett, Esq., one of the truest of true republicans, and a man of tried worth, and active business habits, was elected Mayor by a majority of 267 over Judge Shepley, the candidate of the Lecomptonites, and the republicans carrying every ward in the city but one, and electing their whole ticket by an average majority of about 300. The vote was not so large as it was last fall, footing up as follows:

Jewett, (Rep.)	1737
Shepley, (Lec.)	1490
Scattering,	49

The Lecomptonites tried the conservative dodge, by putting up Judge Shepley, hoping that his hunker respectability would be of service in gaining to them some votes which, with an ordinary party nomination, they could not hope to secure, but the Advertiser says the dodge was an utter failure.

We congratulate our republican brethren in Portland, on account of their victory. We have looked over the list of officers elected, and so far as our acquaintance with the persons elected extends, and we have the honor of being acquainted with many of them, they have put the right men in the right places.—The interests of their growing city will always be safe when entrusted to such men as Messrs. Bowen, Fessenden, Miller, Emery, McKenney and Spring, as Aldermen, with a Common Council composed of men of like intelligence.

The election of Mr. Jewett to the Mayoralty gives us, as it will give the republicans in this State, who are acquainted with Mr. J., sincere pleasure. Portland has no son more worthy than he, or one more devoted to her interests, or who would be willing to make greater sacrifices to promote her pecuniary and moral welfare; and we may add, who would do more as a public officer to increase her prosperity. We predict that his administration will be one of deserved popularity.

DETROIT, April 6.

Partial reports from the town elections held in this State yesterday, show a large Republican gain.

Temperance Meeting.

Hon. Sidney Perham, Agent of the State Temperance Executive committee, gave a very able and satisfactory temperance address at the Alfred Street church on Monday evening. In consequence of the religious meetings held on the same evening and the limited notice of the meeting, the number who listened to the lecture was quite small. Not over two hundred persons were present, including persons of all sexes and ages, and we are sorry to say that other engagements seem to have deprived many of the most active temperance men of the pleasure of listening to the well considered and timely remarks of Mr. Perham. We do not mention this by way of rebuke to the friends of temperance, as we know that many of them were necessarily detained by sufficient reasons from the meeting, and others were in attendance upon the religious meetings to which we have adverted. We trust that it may not be considered inopportune if we say that at the present time the position of the temperance question is such as to demand of its friends earnest, energetic interest.

In less than two months the people of the State are to say by their votes whether the existing state of things in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be continued, or whether the fountains which are sending forth their bitter and poisonous waters shall be dried up, and the evils of intemperance which have so alarmingly increased during the past year, checked. To meet this practical question successfully, the work of organization must be commenced at once, and the friends of temperance cannot be supine and careless without serious injury to the cause.

There is an earnest interest here on the subject of religion, an interest which we look upon with great satisfaction, and to its value as a permanent means of good, we do not hesitate to give our full attestation. We trust that we may not be considered as unkind if we venture to suggest to those who are interested in directing and guiding this religious interest, that there is now a practical necessity for doing something to avert the evils of the sin of intemperance so emphatically condemned by the gospel, and which condemnation, when individually applied, declares that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." We do not desire to see any diminution in the interest in religious matters, but we do wish for such an increased interest in the cause of temperance, as shall lead to practical results which are in harmony with the effects of the religious awakening. The church needs the aid of temperance instrumentalities, and it should not be unmindful of its duty to strengthen them, even in seasons when the public attention is drawn powerfully towards subjects having connection with the life to come.

For the Union and Eastern Journal

LEAVENWORTH, Mar. 27, '58.

The Constitutional Convention called by the Legislature, at its late session, is now convened in this place. The act creating the convention, provided that it should meet at Mineola, the point where the Legislature sold itself to locate the capital of the Territory.

The people were so indignant at this f aud that nearly all the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were instructed to adjourn immediately after assembling to some other point.

This is a rebuke to those attempting to make fortunes by speculating in the rights of the people, which will not likely be soon forgotten; the operators in this case having lost several thousand dollars, and there is no prospect of Mineola ever becoming the capital of the State. The curse of the people rests upon it, and will, so long as the name is remembered. There is some division of sentiment in the convention upon the re-adoption of the Topeka Constitution. A large majority, however are in favor of keeping as close to that instrument as possible. The probability is, that but few alterations will be made. I believe its opponents have never found any fault with the matter in the Topeka Constitution, all the objection urged against it has been on account of its alleged illegality.—Unfortunately, there is a chance for the same objection to the present movement. The bill providing for the election of delegates to the convention, was sent to Gov. Denver about 11 o'clock at night, preceding one hour the commencement of the three days before the close of the session, in which the Governor is allowed to retain a bill, and it not become a law.

The Governor was *asleep,* and refused to be disturbed. The people hold that it became a law, on account of its remaining in the hands of the Governor more than three days before the close of the session, and the Governor holds that a few minutes sleep for him is of more importance than the highest interests of the people of Kansas. This is the way the people of this Territory are trifled with. The President and all his supporters have made use of every possible gnible to prevent the people of Kansas from settling their domestics institutions in their own way, in direct violation of their pledges, and of justice and right. But whatever obstacles are thrown in the way, I believe the constitution now being formed will become the organic law of the State of Kansas. The fate of the Lecompton swindle is sealed. Congress may pass it, but it will never be recognized by the people of this Territory.

The Administration may call it rebellion or any other name that suits, the people of Kansas call it devotion to freedom and the principles of Democracy. History will place both parties upon record, and we are willing to abide the decision of an impartial future.

B.

THE LEVIATHAN IS COMING.—The Portland Advertiser contradicts the story set afloat by some person, inimical to the interests of Portland, that the work on the Leviathan had stopped, that but few men were at work upon her, that there is no machinery in her yet, &c. The Advertiser says, on the authority of a gentleman who came passenger in the Indian, and who visited the monster steam ship just before he left England:

"That there are 1,750 men hard at work upon her,—that her machinery is already in, and everything is being driven as fast as men can do it. The desire on the part of the overseers to prevent all impediments to the work going on as rapidly as possible, is so great, that 'passes' to go on board of her are refused to visitors, lest they should incommode the workmen—and our informant was enabled to get on board only by a personal acquaintance with Capt. Harrison, who kindly took him over the ship. He speaks of the staterooms, and other arrangements for passengers, in the highest terms. She is being fitted up in the most costly and desirable manner. Capt. Harrison had strong hopes of getting her ready for sea, in July. This is good news, and we are rejoiced to be able to record it from so direct a source.

From the New York Daily Times.

Congressional Proceedings.

MONDAY, March 29.—In the Senate, Mr Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was elected President *pro tem.,* Vice-President Breckenridge being called to visit his family at the South. The vote stood for Fitzpatrick, 41; for Fessenden, 28; for Hamlin, 1. After Mr. Fitzpatrick had been sworn in, the Minnesota bill came up, on Mr. Mason's amendment, giving Minnesota only one Representative, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, and Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, argued in favor of three, or two at the least. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, was for one. Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, thought she should have two. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said that Iowa, with 600,000 or 800,000 inhabitants, had but two. Mr. Polk, of Missouri, argued earnestly for three. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, supported Mr. Wilson's amendment, allowing one Representative now, and more when a census should be taken showing her entitled to more. Mr. Mason's amendment was put and lost, and Mr. Wilson's was carried. Ayes, 22; Nays, 21, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, tried ineffectually to have steps taken in reference to the census of 1860. Mr. Hunt, of Georgia, made a Lecompton speech, in which he expressed regret for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which he disapproved of at the time it was done. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, spoke against the Lecompton Constitution, and Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, in its favor. Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, made an earnest Anti-Lecompton speech. Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, contended that it was in the South alone that white labor received due honor. Messrs. Olin and Bennett, of New York, and Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, severally made Free-State speeches, when the House adjourned.

In the House, on Saturday, the vote taken on the Matteson case was on a motion by Mr. Ritchie to table the report of the Committee, which was carried, and not on the adoption of the report of the Committee that further action is inexpedient. This is a distinction with a decided difference.

TUESDAY, March 30.—In the Senate Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented resolutions of his State in favor of the admission of Minnesota. Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, presented a memorial from citizens of New York in favor of granting lands to actual settlers.—The Secretary of War sent in a communication relative to printing Emory's Exploration. A resolution offered by Mr. Hunter was adopted relative to a national foundry at Alexandria, Va. The Secretary of War reported that the Department had no information relative to the massacre of emigrants at Meadow Mountain, in Utah. An important bill in relation to the public printing was introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas. The Senate transacted no legislative business.—Adjourned.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Mr. Bocock, the Chairman, said two days for the Kansas debate remained, and there were twenty-eight speeches to be made. Mr. Sandridge, of Louisiana, spoke on the Lecompton side; Mr. Walbridge, of Michigan, against Lecompton; and Mr. Leidy, of Maryland, for Lecompton. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, argued in favor of an enabling act, and against the Lecompton Constitution, which would, he said, under similar circumstances, be resisted by the people of Maryland. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, advocated the Lecompton Constitution, and denied that his father was the author of the Missouri Compromise. An animated colloquy ensued between Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and Mr. Clay, relative to the opinions of Henry Clay. Mr. Harlan, of Ohio, made a speech against the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, opposed the Kansas bill, though he declared himself not only a Southern man, but a large slaveholder, and in favor of Slavery extension. But the people of Kansas were overwhelmingly against the Lecompton fraud. Mr. Hoard, of New York, spoke against Slavery extension. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 31. In the Senate, Mr. Douglas presented the Constitution of Oregon, and also petitions for the organization of the Territory of Dacotah. Mr. Bigler presented a memorial from Amos Kendall and others in behalf of the Morse Telegraph Company. Mr. Wilson reported a bill for the relief of Edward Ingersoll. Mr. King presented petition for a break-water at Cape Vincent, N. Y. Referred to Judiciary Committee. The memorial to suspend the laws of Utah was transferred from the Judiciary to the Territorial Committee. The bill to create a fourth Assistant Postmaster-General was taken up, but the morning hour expired, and discussion thereon was stopped. The Minnesota bill was next considered. Mr. Polk of Missouri, moved that Minnesota be allowed three representatives, unconditionally. Lost—14 to 24. Mr. Iverson of Georgia, moved as an amendment that Minnesota have only one representative—the one who had the highest number of votes of the three elected—the other two to be allowed if the census shall show her entitled to them. Various amendments and propositions were offered by different Senators, all of which were voted down, and, finally, Mr. Iverson's was adopted—yeas, 29; nays, 21. Without taking a vote on the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

The House, as it has done for many days past, went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill. Mr. Stephenson of Kentucky, made a Lecompton speech. Mr. Gilmer of North Carolina, argued in favor of admitting Kansas without the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Miller of South Carolina, was in favor of Lecompton. He considered the issue to be whether Slave States might hereafter be admitted. Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts, scouted the threat of disunion, and applauded the firmness of the Douglas Democrats. Mr. Parrott, the delegate from Kansas, energetically denounced the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Rollicoffer of Tenn., made a Lecompton speech. The debate was continued by various members until a late hour.

THURSDAY, April 1.—In the Senate, ineffectual attempts were made in the morning to vote down Mr. Iverson's motion to take up the Army bill, by Senators who desired that the Minnesota bill should be considered.—Some unimportant amendments were made to the Army bill. Mr. Hunter moved two regiments instead of four, exclusive of the Texas Regiment. Mr. Iverson said the Government would be satisfied with two regiments, if it could not get four. Mr. Cameron defended volunteers from the aspersions cast upon them. Mr. Hueston was in favor of volunteers.—They could perform most important duties, and learn the manuel in twenty-five days.—In reply to a question from Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hunter said he made the motion for two regiments on his own responsibility. The motion was put and carried—Ayes 28. Nays 14. Mr. Crittenden said Kentucky had a regiment ready to march at 24 hours' notice. Several unimportant amendments were concurred in. Before the final vote Mr. Hale said he looked upon the bill as an insidious step towards a permanent increase of the army, and called on all to oppose it who did not wish to see a military despotism established. Mr. Wilson replied to Mr. Hale, and advocated the propriety of voting the two regiments. Mr. Hale said he did not wish to increase the brute force of a government in which he had no confidence. Mr. Cameron spoke in favor of the bill. Here the Kansas bill came back from the House. Mr. Brown argued in favor of the army bill. The bill then passed—Ayes, 41; Nays, 13. Then the Kansas bill came up, and Mr. Green moved that the House Amendment be disagreed to. The Senate rescinded a vote previously passed to adjourn till Monday, and will devote Friday to a discussion of Mr. Green's motion. Adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, a great crowd filled the galleries and lobbies at an early hour to witness the vote on the Lecompton question. After some unimportant moving business, Mr. Haskin, of New York, called the attention of the Speaker to one Shaw, a reporter of the New York Herald, whom he discovered trespassing upon the floor. The reporter was expelled. One o'clock having arrived, Mr. Stephens according to previous understanding moved to take the Kansas bill from the Speaker's table. Mr. Diddings objected to a second reading, and the question recurred, "Shall the bill be rejected?" Mr. Stephens demanded the Ayes and Noes which were ordered, and the vote stood—Ayes 95; Noes 137, which will be found under our Congressional. The bill was then read a second time. Mr. Stephens gave way to Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, who offered the Crittenden substitute, amended in a few immaterial particulars. It proposes to submit the Kansas Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people. If rejected, then a convention is provided to be called to frame a new Constitution. On this motion came the tug of war. Mr. Montgomery said he had no remarks to make. He would furnish printed copies of the Crittenden bill as substituted to those who wanted them. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, here offered a substitute (an amendment to Mr. Montgomery's amendment,) which was the same with the Senate bill, with the omission of the clause declaring the power of the people of Kansas to change their Constitution at any time. Mr. Stephens demanded the previous question. Mr. Quitman's substitute was rejected—Ayes 72, Nays 160. The result was applauded in the gallery. The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. Montgomery's motion to substitute the Crittenden bill for the Senate bill. The motion prevailed—Ayes 120, Nays 112. On the following vote, which was to pass the Kansas bill as thus amended, the vote stood the same. Thus terminated the long Kansas struggle in the House of Representatives. The House then adj.

FRIDAY, April 2.—In the Senate, the Kansas bill from the House was read.

The amendments were read, whereupon Mr. Green of Mo., said that without further explanation he would submit his motion to disagree with the House.

Mr. Bigler of Pa., considered the amendment as a violation of the Democratic principle; that Congress would not interfere with the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves under that principle. He had hoped to see the fraternal sight of two States, one slave and the other free, coming into the Union together. He was against the amendment, because it sets aside what the people of Kansas have already done. The amendment provides that if the present Constitution be voted down, the people of Kansas can call a Convention to frame a new one, on which the President may submit by proclamation, and thus let in Kansas as a State before coming before Congress at all. What guarantee against a slave Constitution is this? Who knows if the Constitution that may be presented to the President in form, or may not contain inadmissible features. He had hoped that the slavery feud would have been wiped out by bringing Kansas into the Union under the Senate bill.

Mr. Douglas of Ill., had hoped with the Senator from Penn., that the question would have been determined in accordance with those democratic principles which had been the rule of his (Douglas) life. He thought if the amendment were concurred in by the Senate, it would be the triumph of those principles, and bring peace to the country.

Mr. D. spoke at some length on the amendment, and concluded by saying that the House bill amended the bill, which accomplishes two great points, one that it settles this whole Kansas excitement, and another that it recognizes the right of the people of Kansas to frame their own institutions. Why then not all unite and vote for the amended bill, and thus settle the Kansas question? Vote for it and States rights are recognized. Vote for it and States rights and sovereignty is preserved. Vote for it and there is peace in the country.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio, explained the reasons which should influence him to vote against the House amendment. The amendment submitted the Constitution to more contracted circle of voters than they can vote on the slavery clause. It is, however futile to submit it to vote. The free State men having a majority, cannot approve the slavery clause; hence they would vote the Constitution down and protract the excitement in framing a new one. They must inevitably vote it down. They could not do otherwise. If the Commandments were appended to the Constitution, they must inevitably vote it down.

Mr. Pugh concluded by showing that if Congress assented to the amendment of the Kansas bill, they would discharge themselves from all power over the Constitution that might be formed.

No other Senator offering remarks, Mr. Green's motion was adopted—yeas 32, nays 23. [The Senate was crowded but much excitement was manifested.]

After several calls for the yeas and nays, made to prevent Mr. Douglas from taking up the Minnesota bill, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Jones of Tenn., while opposing various items in the bill, said incidentally that there was no evidence of a rebellion in Utah. He would send civil officers there, and if the Mormons did not co-operate in the administration of the government, he would repeal the organic law, and give Brigham Young & Company fair notice to quit our soil.

Mr. Lovejoy of Ill., said it would be better to give out the Mormon war by contract, and he would not be surprised if this, by the future historians, should be called a war of plunderers and contractors. He would not vote to put money into the pockets of those harpies and jobbers, who get jobs on account of their political opinions. He also spoke of extravagant contracts having been made by the government.

Mr. Faulker of Va., in reply, said there was a proposal for the hay contract at 86 cents per bushel, but it was rejected, and the bids were issued to purchase at the lowest prices.

The question of procuring Quartermaster supplies was generally discussed.

Mr. Phelps of Mo., defended the expedition to Utah, which was, he said, despatched with no expectation of making war on the Mormons.—Patriotism demanded that supplies should be voted for the maintenance of the army. He also defended the estimates of the War Department.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION. We would call the attention of our readers to Dr. Morse's notice in another column, of his treatment for Pulmonary Diseases by Inhalation. Dr. M. has had several years' experience in the New York and Boston Lung Institutes, and he has now a branch office in Portland. He will be at the Biddeford House on Wednesday and Friday of each week, hereafter, and the other days at his office in Portland.

Destructive Fire in Cambridgeport.—Between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out at Riverside, Cambridgeport, in a wooden dwelling house, occupied by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, publishers, and used for the storage of printed sheets and stereotype plates. The total stock in the building was about $100,000. Many of the plates were got out, but damage by fire and water amounts to between $70,000 and $80,000. The water being near at the fire and the department promptly at the spot, the building was saved from destruction. The fire was, it is supposed, the act of an incendiary. The works destroyed were mostly law works. Total insurance $75,000.

MR. R. M. HOSEA is the leader of the Bay State Band of Salem, who are to give a concert in the Town Hall, Saco, this evening.—The public may be sure of a rare treat of music.

☞ Three post office clerks who cheered for Douglas at a Lecompton meeting at Chicago, were dismissed from office the next morning.

From the Portsmouth Journal of April 3.

The Murder of Mrs. D. H. Spinney.

We have never before been called to record in our city an outrage of so horrible a nature as the murder of Mrs. Spinney on Sunday evening last. We give in another column some of the details of the evidence given by the witnesses at the inquest.

Daniel H. Spinney, Esq., is of about 45 years of age. He has been for many years a dealer in wood. He is and always has been a man of strictly temperate habits, and untiring industry. By close application he has accumulated a handsome property, paying an annual town tax of over a hundred dollars. He has for several years lived on his farm, a beautiful place called "Paradise Hill," in the west of the city, about a mile from Market Square. Here he was content, in the bosom of his family, to seek for the highest happiness he expected to arrive at here. Naturally strong in his prejudices, he had at times been on terms not the most amicable with some who were attached to him by ties of consanguinity. Prejudiced against sectarianism, he has attended no church, nor submitted to any parish tax. His wife occasionally attended church, and his children have within a few weeks attended the Sunday School.

In his beloved partner and three little children, whose bright and happy spirits shed sunshine about the retirement of home, he found as great a solace as in accumulating wealth. He has been married about fourteen years to one who is represented to have been a lovely woman, a kind, considerate wife, an affectionate mother, a generous sister and kind friend.

Such was the home on "Paradise Hill," as the holy hours of the last Sabbath sped on in brilliancy and stillness in the city, and the churches were thronged by those who sought the invigorating and soul-reviving influence of Christian worship.

In another section of our city, on Christian Shore, about a mile and a half distant, was another home. Here was a father, mother, and five children. For eighteen years that father, Nelson N. Downing, had never entered a house of worship. The wife was confined by family cares at home, and the children left, as far as he was concerned, to follow the bent of their own inclinations. Downing was a skillful mechanic. As a sawyer none could go before him. He had constant employ at the Navy Yard and high wages, but they were nearly all squandered in drinking and gaming. The Sabbath to him was a day of recreation. Hunting and fishing occupied its hours, and the spirit flask was his pocket bible. The wife of Downing was the youngest daughter of the late Joseph Spinney, and was a cousin to Daniel.

As the sun was declining in the west last Sunday afternoon Mr. Spinney and his wife, after tea, took a walk, as they had been accustomed, over to the "Shore," and the first place at which they called was at the residence of Nelson N. Downing.

Between Mr. Spinney and Mr. Downing, we have the authority of S. for saying, there has never been other than friendly feelings. When they entered the house, the family had taken tea, and Downing was engaged with a knife in carving the meat from a large bone. In a short time he took a chair near Mr. Spinney, almost in front of him, and frequently patted him on the knee in the course of his conversation. D. held on his knee his youngest daughter, some seven or eight years old. He said that he had been up to Great Bay that day a gunning, and that the game was plenty. Mrs. S. asked him where his fish were? He said he would show them directly. In the course of conversation he remarked that T. F. Rowe had obtained his place again at the Navy Yard, and D. asked S. under whose influence he had obtained it? S. replied that he did not know, but had been informed that Woodbury, Jenness and his brother Sam had given some aid. D. then remarked that Rowe had one of his ill turns on going over in the boat a few days before, and that it took three men to carry him to his place on the Yard. S. only replied that if Rowe's family could be benefitted by his position, he hoped he would retain it. This is all that was said about Mr. Rowe. Awhile after, D. remarked that he owed Mr. Spinney a bill for wood. Said there was some error in it. Mr. S. replied, you can put it right, to suit yourself, before you settle it. Without any more provocation than the above conversation, Downing began in a very abrupt manner to abuse S. by saying, with profane expressions we do not care to give—"You are a — — Spinney." Seeing his wife was touched with the remark, he added—„She is a good woman though she is a Spinney."

Perceiving there was a storm brewing, Mr. S. said to his wife, "Come, Sarah, it is time to go." S. then rose, buttoned up his coat, and was about opening the door, when Downing stepped between him and the door, saying he should not go. No resistance was made by S. who turned round to make his exit by another door. D. knocked his hat off, and seized him violently by the hair of his head. S. put out his hand to keep him at a distance. Downing said he would have his heart's blood, and gave him three or four blows before S. in self defense forced him against the wall and down to the floor. Then came the severest tussle, such as might be expected between two men of herculean strength: the one with a temper when excited of lion fierceness, the other maddened by the potations of the drunkard. It is said that the son of D. struck S. several times with a hoe handle, and D. states that a chair was broken to pieces over his head by some of the family. The wounds and bruises yet apparent, show that the contest was a severe one. Mr. S. departed as soon as he could escape,—his wife had gone before him into the house of Mr. Cole to obtain aid. Mr. S. and wife, at about half-past seven, left for home by the way of the mill bridge. Downing did not know the course they had taken, and took the circuit of the pond in the opposite direction. The above facts we obtained in conversation with Mr. D. H. Spinney.

As the testimony at the Inquest which we publish shows what happened afterward, we do not deem it necessary to repeat it here. It should be understood that the house of Mr. Perkins is but a few rods west of Downing's, and that Mr. Perkins went with Mr. Samuel Spinney only to the corner of the road near the mansion of Misses Sherburne. From this point Samuel S. and Downing were without other company till they reached the fatal termination of their journey. We think Mr. S. Spinney did all in his power—risking his own life in the company of a man mad with rum and intoxicated with passion, with a loaded gun, and the threat of loaded revolvers in his pocket, from the balls of which no one could feel secure. He had no time to call aid, for D. travelled with rapid speed, and a moment's delay would be fatal to his brother and sister. It was a fearful walk—the threat of death was on the murderer's lips, and his companion was endeavoring to show the effects of the crime on his family and on himself. But it was of no avail. The levelling of the gun at a couple who resembled Mr. S. and his wife, showed the firmness of the intent. When Downing left Spinney to go into the woods, he promised that no harm should be done, and that in a short time he would walk back with Mr. S. to the Shore. Samuel hasted and reached the gate just as his brother had gone into the yard. Mrs. Spinney was standing on the steps six paces distant, with her hand on the knob. The little boy had opened the door to welcome his mother, but she turned round to hear what the brothers were saying, pulled the door to again—and at that instant the fatal gun is discharged, the flash of which the child saw as the door was closing! Mr. Spinney instantly exclaimed—"I am shot; my God, he has shot Sarah dead." Mr. S. was shot through the thick part of his right arm, from which blood profusely flowed. Mrs. S. fell dead instantly, a buck shot having entered her brain through her left eye. Several shots struck her head,—her basque shows about half a dozen shot holes, and her shawl exhibits about forty shot holes, made by perhaps a dozen shot, the shawl being in folds.

The barn is on the side of the street opposite the house. Near the place where Downing discharged the gun is a spot of blood on the side of the barn larger than a cent, and within a yard of it scattered around may now be seen twenty drops of blood—indicating that he was probably injured by the heavy charge. The gun was heard through the city, and at the Navy Yard.

This horrid affair, in a town which has passed seventy-six years without any incident to compare with it, (we refer to the murder in Frenchman's lane, in 1782,) has created no little excitement. While the unhappy man, who when not under the influence of liquor is represented to be a very quiet man, is suffering for his offence, the eyes of the public are being awakened to the real cause, the aiders and abettors of nearly all the crime and misery among us; and they find it in the miserable rum holes, from which infuriating madness is retailed out for the dimes which ought to be used for the comforts and happiness of domestic life.

Miscellaneous Items.

St. Louis, April 6.—The returns of the municipal election yesterday are not all made, but enough to insure the election of the entire free Democratic ticket by an average majority of 800 1200.

Cincinnati, Aril 6. At the municipal election yesterday, the anti-Lecompton ticket was elected by majorities ranging frnm 2200 to 3900. Thirteen of the seventeen councilmen are anti-Lecompton.

All Hail Connecticut ! ! !—Our telegraphic despatches bring the intelligence of a glorious Republican triumph in Connecticut yesterday. The only New England State that was doubtful last year, has thus avowed afresh her devotion to the great cause which is animating the freemen throughout the land. Nine cheers for "Brother Jonathan."—*Portland Advertiser*.

☞ The Anti-Lecomptonites in various parts of the country evinced their joy at the vote of the House of Representatives. At Hartford, Conn., they fired thirty one guns and held a mass meeting in the yard of the State House. So at Easton, Pa., and in other places, they fired guns and hoisted flags.

☞ Freeman Hunt, the gifted, the honored the beloved editor of the Merchant's Magazine it is said, fell a victim to that scourge of genius—a love of strong drink. His appetite was inordinate, and his efforts at self-control were often of the most heroic character, but alas! he has fallen.

Democratic State Convention. A call has been issued for a Democratic State Convention, to be held in Augusta, on the twentieth day of June next.

The Lecompton Bill. The Senate disagreed to the House (Crittenden's substitute) to the Lecompton Bill, and passed it in its original form. It was returned to the House wednesday, and by general agreement it was to be taken up yesterday by 1 o'clock. The anti Lecomptonites feel sure of defeating it again.

Later.—Through the politeness of Mr. Carter, of the Telegraph Office, we learn, just as our paper goes to press, that the House has again rejected Lecompton. Vote not given.

☞ HOBBS plays a solo at Concert Friday Evening.

Fire in West Newfield.—The store owned and occupied by Mr. Chas. Stevens in West Newfield, with all its contents, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night about 11 o'clock. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss of Mr. Stevens is about $1200. No insurance.—*Argus.*

Finally Located.—Harris has finally located his Grocery Store in the building situated at the foot of Foss Street. He has, as usual, a good supply of the best family groceries which he will sell at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. Give him a call.

Religious Meetings.—The religious interest in our city and in Saco has in no wise diminished, but so far as we can learn from inquiry and observation, is deepening and extending.—The churches in the two places were unusually well filled the last Sabbath, and some thirty or more persons connected themselves with the various church organizations on that day. The morning and noon union prayer meetings continue to be well attended, and the religious interest promises to continue for a considerable period. The revival here, as well as elsewhere, seems to be free in a good degree from those mental and physical exhaustions which have sometimes been charcteristic of revival seasons, and being so, we regard it as one of most hopeful character, and likely to do a great deal of good.

More Light in Missouri. The whole free soil and free labor ticket, headed by J. W. Cardinlune for Mayor, was elected at Jefferson City April 8, by an average majority of 70. Such indications of light in what have been dark places, are cheering. The free labor movement in Missouri is sure to succeed.

The Collins Steamships.—The sale of these steamships was one of the greatest sacrifices of property on a large scale, ever made in the United States. The claims against the theree ships, if all are allowed, only amount to $650,000, and $150,000 of this is disputed, and probably will not be required. If all the claims allowed, the purchasers will only have to pay $700,000 for the three ships, while the Adriatic, which must be nearly as good as new, cost considerably more than a million dollars, and the value of the three must be over two millions. There was only one bid at the sale.—*Traveller.*

Volunteers for Utah.—"Company A" of the First Brigade, Seventh Division, recently organized at East Machias, has tendered its services to the U. S. Government for the Utah expedition.

☞ Saturday last was a Summer day. The thermometer stood at 2 P. M. at 68 deg. above zero.

☞ The Steamer T. F. Secor is to run between Portland and Augusta, this season. She will commence her trips on Thursday next.

A Great Vote.—The vote in the House on Crittenden's substitute, was the largest ever given on a test question. In 1838, on the motion to lay the sub-Treasury bill on the table, all but *nine* members were dresent and voted. A month ago and more, on Harris' motion to refer Lecompton to a select committee, all but *eight* members were present and voted. On Thursday last *every* member was present and voted, except Carruthers of Missopri, who was absent from sickness.

☞ The Calais (Me.) Advertiser says one James Davis murdered his wife at Howard settlement on Saturday morning.

Fatal Accident.—On Monday, as Albert A. Gould, a brakeman on the Boston and Providence Railroad, was attempting to shackle two cars together, while they were in motion in the depot in Boston, he fell under one of the cars, the wheels of which passed over his breast and killed him almost instantly. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

☞ Vice President Breckinridge has gone South for his family. Mrs. Breckinridge has been dangerously ill, and could not have borne the Washington winter climate.

☞ The Bartlett and Ocean Mills of Newburyport, were to run on full time from 29th, and the Globe will commence in two weeks. The company have agreed to reduce wages about 15 per cent. on the average.

Connecticut Election.

Republican Triumph.—Connecticut held her annual State election on Monday, electing Buckingham, Republican, by some 4000 majority over Pratt, Democrat—and a majority of Republicans in both branches of the Legislature. The republicans made large gains in both branches and some 3500 or more gain on the popular vote. The election is another condemnation of the Lecompton swindle.

☞ KEHRHAHN plays a solo at Concert Friday Evening.

Old Wells Redeemed.—The morning light is breaking. The republicans of Wells carried their town at the municipal election on Tuesday of last week, electing, in a severe contest the following republican officers:

Selectmen, William Gooch, Joseph Storer, Jedediah Robbins.

Treasurer, Samuel Rankins.

Town Agent, George Littlefield.

Sahool Committee, Rev. G. G. Tucker. J. Hubbard, Democrat was elected Town Clerk, without opposition.

Well done Wells. We welcome her into the Republican ranks, and next to Waterboro' assign to her the place of honor.

☞ Mr. S. R. Niles has purchased the entire interest in V. B. Palmer's Advertising Agency. He has been connected with Mr. Palmer since 1849, and takes charge of the business with the unqualified recommendation of the retiring proprietor.

We have settled our accounts with the Boston Agency with Mr. N., since his connection with the Agency, and have uniformly found him polite, obliging, and correct in his business. We place his name as agent of our paper instead of Mr. V. B. Palmer, with pleasure, and hope that he may find profit and pleasure in carrying on for himself the business which he has had so long in charge of Mr. Palmer.

☞ BLODGETT plays a solo at Concert Friday Evening.

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—The person who took, *thievishly*, from the ruins of Central Block a quantity of Hard Coal, belonging to me and others, and sold the same to various indviduals in small lots, a barrel or two in a place, is known. If he calls at my place of business, (the room in the rear of the City Bank) and makes full payment, either to me, or, if I am not present, to my clerk who is authorized in my absence to receive the same, and expresses his regret for his criminality and meanness, all the worse for being practiced on the unfortunate, he will save himself a public exposure, otherwise his name will be given to the public, and its publication will be immediately followed by a prosecution in behalf of the State. LOUIS O. COWAN.

April 7, 1858.

Wagons For Sale.

We have several new and second-handed Wagons, which we will sell very low.

SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford.

April, 1858. 2m35

A Book for the Million.

☞ Just published, by FEDERHEN & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 13 Court Street, Boston, a Brief Treatise of 48 pages, on Diseases of the Sexual System of both sexes—their *symptoms* and treatment—prepared by a physician of the "Boston Eclectic Hospital." This work also contains a scorching exposure of the deception and imposture practiced by advertising quacks, with some of their names and locations. Sold by periodical dealers generally. Sent by mail, on the receipt of three postage stamps. Address Box 1802, Boston Post-office. 1v30

Our 25 Cent Bottles.

We are now having Dr. Burleigh Smart's Cough Medicine put up in twenty-five cent trial bottles, for the accommodation of those who have never used it, or who may want only a small quantity. We shall also continue to have the dollar size manufactured as heretofore.

SHAW & CLARK.

Biddeford, Me., Jan. 1st, 1858.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! Hair Dye!!!

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!

GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR, dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor, since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dyeing the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering the bald head with a wig.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold, or applied (in my private rooms) at the Wig factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle of

WILLIAM A. BATHELOR,

1yr52 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Wigs, Wigs, Wigs.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpasses all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—No turning up behind—No shrinking off the head. Made at 233 Broadway, New York. 1yr52

A PROCLAMATION TO THE LADIES.

WAEREAS, it appears that the days of right, honor, and integrity are fast fading away, and WHEREAS, the unscrupulous and ignorant are daily taking advantage of the profound and learned, BE IT KNOWN, THEREFORE, to all, whether MAIDS, WIVES, or WIDOWS, that DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS are ALONE the certain panacea for the trouble incident to female disorganization; they ALONE correcting all painful menstruation, assuaging all palpitations of the heart, disturbed sleep, pain in the side, and causing health and happiness to the whole sex; more especially to the MARRIED PORTION, as they are certain to bring on the monthly period with regularity. AND WHEREAS, these PILLS are purely vegetable and free from minerals, therefore perfectly harmless in their operations, and wholly unlike other medicines thrust upon the public, purporting to effect the objects already detailed. THERFORE, BE IT KNOWN, that NOTHNG but the said PILLS of DR. CHEESEMAN will accomplish the desired object, when DISAPPOINTMENT has been experienced under the regime of OTHER PILLS; and the LADIES will cause this PROCLAMATION to spread amongst them, to their own everlasting benefit—always premising that said PROCLAMATION in one case must be considered NULL and VOID; that is to say, that THE PILLS MUST NOT be taken when any female is in an INTERESTING CONDITION, otherwise a MISCARRIAGE will be the inevitable result.

Explicit directions, to be carefully read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, Box 4,531, Post Office, New York City. Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States. Given under my hand and seal,

C. L. CHEESEMAN.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent for the United States, 165 Chambers St., New York, to whom all Wholesale Orders should be addressed.

S. S. Mitchell, Agent, Saco. Dr. A. Sawyer, Agent, Biddeford. 1yr52

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

In all diseases inflamation more or less predominates—now to allay inflamation strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

and nothing else, will allay inflamation at once and make a certain cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

will cure the following among a long catalogue of diseases: *Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Biles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.*

To some it may seem incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its apposite disorder.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws out all disease from the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury.—It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, workshop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.

For sale by all the Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Principal Depot, 165 Chambers st., New York.

1yr52 C. F. CHASE.

Helmbold's Universally Approved Remedy.

Compound Extract Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation."

Medical Notice.

Having a responsible clerk to conduct his Drug business, the subscriber will hereafter devote his whole time to the practice of medicine and operative surgery, in this and adjoining towns, where his services may be required.

Office—No. 2 Biddeford House Block. Residence, corner of Cedar and Centre Streets.

JAMES SAWYER, M. D.

Biddeford, Jan., 1858. 6mos2

Invalids, Notice this Fact!

For the past fifty years, Dr. S. O. Richardson's SHERRY-WINE BITTERS have been unrivalled as an effective and valuable Spring and Summer medicine. And while almost every one of the thousands of medicines that have been introduced within that period has been abandoned. *Dr. Richardson's* medicine has been sustained with increased popularity. For sale at the Doctor's Office, No. 51 Hanover Street, and by dealers in medicine everywhere. 6m14

MARRIED.

In Biddeford, 25th ult., by Levi Loring, Jr., Esq., Mr. Reuben Doans and Miss Susan J. Benson, all of Biddeford.

In Portsmouth, 27th ult., by Horace Webster, Mr. Benjamin Davis, of Mulberry Green, Iowa, to Miss Josephine Moulton, of Kittery.

In Umpqua Co., Oregon Territory, Jan. 7, Edwin P. Drew, Esq., Indian Agent, formerly of Dover, N. H., to Miss Alice Crosby, recently of St. Louis, Missouri.

In Dover, 25th ult., Mr. James W. Hanson to Miss Margaret Simons. 28th, Mr. Winslow Barrows to Miss A. Ellen Canney.

In Freedom, 28th ult., Mr. Gardner Brooks to Miss Elizabeth A. Wood. Mr. Silas Brooks to Miss Hannah T. Gentleman.

In Milton, 21st ult., Mr. Jonas Laskey of Milton, to Miss Sarah A. Vinall of Dover.

In Portsmouth, Mr. Pierpoint Hanscom of Kittery, to Miss Julia A. Greenleaf of Boston. Mr. Nathaniel Webber of York, to Mrs. Eliza Taylor of Lawrence, Mass.

In Boston, Mr. James W. Heard of Boston, to Miss Julia A. Baker of York.

DIED.

In Biddeford, 30th ult., Le Roy, son of Joseph and Ann Smith, aged 10 months and 16 days.

In Lyman, 6th ult., Miss Serena L. daughter of the late Wm. Dow, aged 24 years. 11th, James Drown, aged 85 years. 29th Mrs. Martha Hanson, aged 81 years, 8 months.

In Portsmouth, March 20, Mrs. Bridget Townsend, aged 44 years, wife of Mr. Richard E. Townsend. March 27, Mr. Joseph Dennett, aged 60. March 28, Mrs. Sarah Ann Spinney, aged 32, wife of Daniel H. Spinney, Esq.

In Boston, March 30, after a short illness, Miss Margaret Akerman, formerly of Portsmouth, aged 63.

In Kittery, March 29, Samuel Odiorne, Esq., aged 56. He has been attached to the U. S. Navy Yard at Kittery station for about 35 years.

In Farmington, Mr. Amos Varney, of the Society of Friends, aged about 52.

In Dover, Mr. Paul Burley, aged 83 years.—March 23, Jane Hacking, aged 4 years, child of Mr. Thomas Hacking. March 27, Mr. Ezra Haskell aged 77. 28th ult., Marriet Elizabeth, only child of Wm. S. and Ann M. Nute, aged 4 years and 8 months.

In Freedom, Feb. 1, Capt. Peletiah Foss, aged about 77 years.—Also, Feb. 16, widow of the above aged about 70 years.

In Wakefield, Mrs. Betsey Hutchins, aged 69 years and 5 months.

In Embden, Maine, Mr. Levi Berry, aged 71. He was born in Barrington, N. H., and his father Benj. Berry, is now living, in his 96th year. Mr. Berry moved to Embden 41 years ago.

In Lowell, at the residence of her brother, Hon. Tappan Wentworth, 25th ult., Mrs. Dorothy J., widow of Thomas J. Roberts, late Roilinsford, aged 49 years.

Died, in Bodiga, Cali., Feb. 11th, Mr. Thaddeus D., son of the late Ransom and Susan Ripley, of Paris, Me., aged 26 years and 5 mos.

Our dear beloved brother sleeps his last sleep in a lonely spot on the shores of the Pacific; far, *very* far from all his heart held dear in life. The waves of old ocean murmur a requium over his lonely tomb. No friendly hand may plant flowers over his grave, or drop a tear to his memory on the sod that covers him; but he sleeps as soundly in his lowly bed, as the King with his gilded mauseleum. May he rest in peace. He leaves a wife and many friends to mourn his sudden departure.

Com.

THE SALEM BAY STATE

BRASS BAND,

R. M. HOBBS, - - LEADER,

Have advertised to give a first class Concert at

TOWN HALL, SACO,

On (this) Friday Evening, April 9th, '58.

A choice programme has been selected, and the names of the Solo performers, Messrs.

HOBBS,
KEHRHAHN, and
BLODGETT,

are a sufficient guaranty for a full house. We would say to all lovers of music who would partake of a *rich musical treat*, fail not to be present. 1w15

Consumption Treated

—BY—

MEDICATED INHALATION!

DOUBTLESS it is well known by most of the citizens of Biddeford and Saco, that there is a branch office of the Boston Lung Institute established in Portland, Me., (at 203 Congress street,) where Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, are successfully treated by the

Modern System of Medicated Inhalation.

DR. MORSE, the attending physician, will be at the Biddeford House, Biddeford, on Wednesday and Friday of each week hereafter, for a few weeks, (after the 2d of April,) to receive calls from those who wish to investigate this system of practice, or avail themselves of its benefits. The remainder of the time he will be at his office in Portland.

Consultation and advice free. 6w35

NEW YORK STORE!

New Spring Goods!

The best assortment in Saco and Biddeford, now opening and for sale,

At *LEVI & KUPFER'S.*

4w15 No. 1 Calef Block.

BLACK & FANCY SILKS,

SILK VELVET,

For Capes, very low,

At *LEVI & KUPFER'S.*

4w15

Farm for Sale!

THE Subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in Kennebunkport, five miles from the village, and containing 160 acres of land, well divided into mowing, pasture and tillage, and is well enclosed. There are fifty acres of wood and timber land on the farm. Said farm is ½ mile from the Sea, from which any quantity of sea dressing may be easily obtained, and is under a good state of cultivation; cuts 35 tons of english hay.

JOHN EMMONS.

Kennebunkport, April 9, 1858.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

JUST received, 5 CAR-LOADS of well-assorted LUMBER, consisting of

Planed Boards, for finishing and floors, and Plank, from 1 to 4 inches thick. Clapboards and Shingles. This, with my former stock on hand, will make a good assortment for spring trade. Those in want of Lumber would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

J. D. PATTEN,

March 25th, 1858. Pepperell Square Saco.

NEW STYLES OF COATINGS, PANT STUFFS, and VESTINGS, from the latest importations, made up to order, low for cash, by

HILTON & CLARK,

Merchant Tailors.

15tf No. 3 Union Block, Liberty Street, Biddeford.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being unwell and unable to continue the Paint and Oil business, all persons indebted to him are requested to settle immediately. My demands have been left with L. T. Mason, and all persons indebted to me can call at his office and settle with him. On all demands settled within thirty days from the date hereof, no cost will be made.

THOMAS I. MURPHY.

March 24, 1858. 3w13

SPECIAL NOTICE.

1858. SPRING. 1858.

TO gentlemen in want of superior Clothing made to order from the Newest Styles of English, French and German Goods.

Having taken the new and elegant store,

NO. 3 UNION BLOCK,

And stocked it with the best assortment of SPRING GOODS for MEN'S WEAR. Such as

FANCY CASSIMERES,
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and
AMERICAN COATINGS,
BASTITE, (silk mixed)
MOSAIO, TRICOTS, VELOURS,
TWEEDS; &c., BROADCLOTHS

and DOESKINS of all the celebrated makes, together with a superior stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods,
Hats & Caps of all descriptions.

All our piece goods we shall manufacture with that strict attention to fit, style, superior trimming and workmanship, as will secure to us a large patronage.

All the above goods will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash.

15tf HILTON & CLARK,

No. 3 Union Block, Liberty Street, Biddeford.

Real Estate at Auction.

THE Dwelling House and Land in Kennebunk Village, lately occupied by Mrs. Anna Hall, and formerly the residence of John Low, Esq., will be sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms of payment, half down and the residue in one year, with satisfactory security.

NATHAN D. APPLETON.

Alfred, March 29, 1858.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

J. W. SMITH & CO.,

Dock Square, corner of Elm Street, Boston,

MAKE TO ORDER Gentlemen's Garments of every description, in the Best Style, at a much lower scale of prices than is charged by exclusive Tailoring Establishments—it being our aim to furnish garments of the BEST MATERIAL, STYLE and MAKE, at LOWER PRICES than the same goods can be had elsewhere. The reasons why we can afford to do so are, that we carry on THREE DISTINCT kinds of business under one supervision and expense, viz:

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CUSTOM TAILORING, and
GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

March 29, 1858. 1s3m

LONG & SQUARE

Cashmere Shawls,

Raw Silk Shawls,

At LEVI & KUPFER'S.

4w15

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE the public to our Large and Elegant Assortment of

COATINGS,
VESTINGS, and
PANTALOON GOODS,

of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, for Spring and Summer-wear.

We are prepared to make up garments in a thorough and stylish manner, at the very lowest prices for Cash.

15tf HILTON & CLARK,

No. 3 Union Block, Liberty Street, Biddeford.

A beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Robes with Kid Stripes

Of every description,

At *LEVI & KUPFER'S.*

4w15

SACO AND BIDDEFORD GAS LIGHT CO.

THE Stockholders of the Saco and Biddeford Gas Light Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Manufacturer's Bank, in Saco, on Monday, April 19th, 1858, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

3w14 T. SCAMMAN, Clerk.

RISTORI,

An entirely new article for

Ladies' Dresses,

At *LEVI & KUPFER'S.*

4w15

FINE, READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS.
FROCK AND DRESS COATS, PANTS & VESTS,

GOOD, stylish, well made garments, such as men of taste and good judgment will wear, can at all times be found at our store.

Our aim it to produce for our customers the best Ready-made Garments, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

J. W. SMITH & CO.,

Dock Square, corner of Elm Street,

BOSTON.

March 29, 1858. 1s3m

FANCY DYE HOUSE.

VALENTINE FREE

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Biddeford, Saco and vicinity to his new Fancy Dye House, just opened on

Liberty Street, near Covered Bridge,

where he is prepared to dye Silks, Woolens, Linens, Cottons, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., &c., of any color in the best manner. Bleaching, of all kinds, Cotton and Linen Goods.

Coats, Vests, Pants, Silk Dresses, Cashmere Shawls, Carpets, Blankets, &c., cleaned and put in good order. All coloring done by him, warranted not to smut. Having had a long experience in the business in France and Germany, he feels assured that all work entrusted to him will be done in a most skillful and thorough manner, and promptly attended to; and work sent from the country by stage will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Biddeford, April, 1858. 11tf

White and Figured Linen,

LINEN & MARSEILLE BOSOMS,

Toweling, Diapers,

Bleached and unbleached

TABLE COVERS

In great variety,

At *LEVI & KUPFER'S.*

4w15

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS.

SELEUCUS ADAMS,

No. 1 BIDDEFORD HOUSE BLOCK,

is now opening

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Elegant Challi Delaines.
New styles Robe Delaines.
New styles Delaines at 12½ cts. per yard.
New styles Mourning Delaines.
" " " Prints.
" " " 4-4 French Prints, 17 cents per yard.
Elegant Black Silks at $1,00 per yard.
New styles English Prints.
" " Printed Brilliants.
" " Valencia Plaids.
" " Fancy Dress Goods.
White Goods and Embroideries.
Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c.
Black and colored Cloths.
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres.
Double and Twist Cassimeres.
Cashmeretts and Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings.
Flannels of all qualities.
Housekeeping Goods, Domestic Cottons.
Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Denims, &c.

Owing to the heavy purchases I have made, and tightness of the money market, sales will be immediate and without reserve. Every one should now avail themselves of this splendid chance to secure elegant

DRESS GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

These Goods must be sold for CASH. Come early and bring all your friends and acquaintances with you.

SELEUCUS ADAMS,

No. 1 Biddeford House Block.

N. B.—My only place of Business. 11tf

Notice.

HAVING made a change in my business, all persons indebted to me, are hereby requested to call and settle immediately.

8tf DANIEL STIMSON.

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from Gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The *Liver* is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with *Liver Complaint*, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, *and, what is better, prevented*, by the occasional use of the *Liver Invigorator*.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *Night mare*.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *Costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Cholic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera*.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst forms, while *Summer* and *Bowel* complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by *worms* in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures *Dropsy*, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all *Fevers* of a *Bilious Type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ *Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.*

The Liver Invigorator

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York. And sold by all Druggists. Sold also by W. C. Dyer, Biddeford Me.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

Brimfield, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Springfield, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

Brother Ayer: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Monterey, Ia., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

West Manchester, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

Sir: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Albion, Monroe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

Astor House, New York City, March 5, 1856.

Doctor Ayer, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, of Shelbyville.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

Dr. J. Sawyer, and all the Druggists in Biddeford—Tistram Gilman, Saco, and all dealers in medicine everywhere. ly-eop7

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE,—$25.

PRATT'S PATENT.

These machines have now been in use one year and a half, and have proved themselves to be the best machine for

FAMILY USE,

in the market. They sew one thousand stitches per minute. They are warranted to give satisfaction. ☞ Printed instructions accompany each machine, by which any one can learn how to use them. Abundance of reference can be given at the office, **No. 113 Washington St., BOSTON.** 15

CONSUMPTION CURED.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old Indian Doctor.

While a Missionary among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, discovered a RARE PLANT, that proves to be a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Having made his fortune and retired from business, he will send the prescription and directions for preparing the medicines *free of charge* to all who desire it, and will send their address, enclosing two stamps (6 cents) to pay the return letter, with a description of their symptoms. The old Doctor has cured more than 3000 cases of Consumption alone, and hopes all afflicted people will avail themselves of this opportunity, as the Dr. wishes to do all the good he can before he dies. Address

sm15 DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, New York.

White & Figured Marseilles,

—FOR—

LADIES' BASQUES,

A very fashionable article,

At *LEVI & KUPFER'S.*

4w15

CLOTHING FOR CASH

NEW STYLES CUSTOM-MADE SPRING OVERCOATS, and BUSINESS COATS, at very low prices for cash, at

15tf HILTON & CLARK'S,

No. 3 Union Block, Liberty Street, Biddeford.

"Buy me and I'll do you good."

The Great Spring and Summer

MEDICINE!

Nearly Half a Million Bottles sold last year!

DR. J. O. LANGLEY'S

Root and Herb Bitters!

Only 37½ cents for a Quart Bottle,
Only 25 cents for a Pint Bottle,

OF THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE.

Composed of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock, Prickly Ash, Thoroughwort, Rhubarb, Mandrake, and Dandelion, all of which are so compounded as to act in concert with Nature, and assist her in eradicating disease.

Purify the Blood and you have Health!
Cleanse the Fountain,
And the Stream will be pure!!

WE say to everybody, Farmers and Mechanics, Lawyers and Doctors, Merchants and Clerks, Ladies and Serving Girls, Clergymen, Factory Girls, Seamstresses, Old and Young, Rich and Poor—if you wish to feel well, act well, look well, do well, and be well, then use *My Bitters*.

They are admirably adapted for purifying, cleansing, healing, strengthening, regulating, building up, and keeping in order "the house you live in."

All experience proves that the great and sudden changes of our climate, produce a powerful effect upon the system. The colds of winter and the heats of summer operate upon the blood, producing stagnation and impurities, a torpid and diseased state of the Liver, causing Indigestion, Humors, an unhealthy Bile, and quickly followed by that dreaded scourge of our race, Jaundice, with its attendant train of evils, such as Costiveness, Languor, Feverish symptoms, low spirits, Weariness, Restlessness, Drowsiness, and all-gone-ativeness. The skin and white of the eye becomes a greenish yellow—the stomach acid, the bowels sore to the touch, the whole system out of order, and ready for Fevers, sickness and Death.

Dr. Langley's Bitters are just the thing to obviate these evils. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of these diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind.

Bear in mind that one Bottle of my Bitters contains more and better medicine than any "One Dollar per Bottle" Medicine ever offered.

This medicine has been before the public for five years, its sale continually increasing from a few thousand bottles in its first year, to nearly half a million bottles during the last year.

Its unparalleled use has stamped it as the *best* Medicine the world ever saw.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—No. 11 Marshall Street, Boston, Mass.

C. W. ATWELL,

Deering Block, Market Square, Portland,

Is the General Wholesale Agent for Maine,

to whom all orders should be addressed. 15

☞ Sold by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Dr. Pettit's Canker Balsam.

Good News to the Afflicted!

CANKER IN THE MOUTH OR THROAT!

It requires but a few doses to entirely cure.

CANKER IN THE STOMACH OR BOWELS

requires treatment longer, but is

SURELY CURED,

if persevered in. Its use a few weeks has cured, cases that has rendered the patient

AN INVALID FOR YEARS!

thus saving a great amount of suffering, besides

HEAVY DOCTOR'S BILLS!

For Canker accompanying *Canker Rash, or Scarlet Fever, it is an*

Unequalled Remedy.

Enlarged Tonsils and Swellings in the Throat are easily cured by the Canker Balsam, so that

The Caustic, the Needle and the Knife are

no longer necessary.

TO THE SUFFERING.

IT CURED HIM—IT WILL CURE YOU.

A Carpenter in Camden, Me., afflicted with

Canker in the Mouth,

tried various remedies, had recourse to physicians, but obtained no relief.

His mouth was one complete canker sore. The gums swollen and affected to the point of suppuration, and sloughing off from the teeth!

A perfect cure was effected by one bottle of *Dr. Pettit's Canker Balsam.*

C. W. Atwell,

Deering's Block, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

☞ Sold by Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 15

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP!!

For Children Teething.

THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from Pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of

Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children,

whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

C. W. Atwell,

Deering Block, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

☞ Sold by Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 15

500 DOZEN

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Only 3 Cents a piece,

At *LEVI & KUPFER'S.*

4w15.

Agricultural.

Stirring the Soil.

If I had "a call" to preach a sermon on gardening, I should take this for my text: *Stir the Soil*. It is not an uncommon thing for people to admit the fact that nothing was made in vain; but, nevertheless, they will put in for an exception or two. "I should like to know what weeds were made for!" What for? Why, to force you to keep hoeing and digging, in order to stir the soil, and make it light and mellow.

"But why?" Because the roots of plants must have air, and if the surface of the ground were never stirred—as for the most part it never would be by lazy people, but for the weeds that must be cut up—it would become so hard and close, in many cases, that fresh supplies of air would never get to the roots.

"But," the grumbler will say, how do you get along with the fact that plants in a wild state, grow and flourish, though the soil is not stirred?" But the cases are by no means the same. Wild plants grow from year to year in the same spot, and there is a yearly deposit of leaves, stalks, and vegetable matter upon the surface of the ground, which keeps it light and open, so that the air can easily get to the roots. This is not at all the case in common soil, where the plants are scattered and the surface is bare, so that it "bakes and becomes hard" with the rain. On this account, the good gardener is always up and stirring his soil, and on this account all the little implements—plows, hoes, cultivators, and hand-plows, are things not to be done without by the raiser of good crops. If you have any doubt remaining, try the experiment for yourself, the first spell of hot, dry weather, take fifty hills of corn, or a couple of beds of vegetables, and loosen up the soil about the roots very often, as often as it becomes a little hard. Directly alongside, for the sake of fair play, leave as many hills or beds of the same crop, with little or no stirring. I won't waste room in saying what the result will be, but if it don't open your eyes to the importance of not putting your roots on a short allowance of air, then set me down for an unprofitable *Old Digger*.

The Culture of Indian Corn.

In the proceedings of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, recently published, we find a letter from Mr. Thomas Andrews of Slatersville, which cannot fail to interest our agricultural readers. The writer says he has studied the culture of Indian Corn for more than sixteen years, with very little assistance from books, but by observation and experiment. He says:—

"The kind or variety of corn at harvest depends not on the kind or variety of corn planted, but on the kind or variety from which the plated corn receives its pollen. This I have established by repeated experiments. For instance, I have planted the improved Canada corn, and have raised from it a sweet corn, fit for use at the time that the ears of the Canada corn would have been in the milk. The mode of operation was very simple; as soon as the tassel of the Canada corn began to appear it was cut off. The tassel was also cut from the sweet corn and the pollen shaken from it on the silk of the incipient ear of the Canada corn. The ear will be sweet corn without any intermixture of kernels of the Canada corn. If the tassel be suffered to remain on the Canada corn, and the pollen from the tassel of the sweet corn be shaken on the silk of the ear, the ear will consist of kernels of Canada corn and kernels of sweet corn intermixed. I have mixed three varieties on one cob, by shaking the pollen from the tassels at different times and I see no reason why many more might not be added to them. But if the pollen from tassels of different varieties be shaken on the silk of any variety, at the same time the corn produced will have in it combined all the peculiarities of the varieties represented in the pollens. It was by this means that I produced the Rhode Island premium corn and the Andrews' Hybrid corn; the first, by a combination of the pollens of the large yellow corn, the Adam Anthony, or redcapped corn, and the Canada corn; the other, by a combination of the pollen of the Rhode Island premium, the Dartmouth white, and the improved Canada corn. I have found some varieties that will not intermix on the ear with other varieties. I have never known the Rhode Island premium to do so. There are probably others that will not mix in the kernel. Why this is so I am not prepared to say. Further experiments may demonstrate the facts more clearly, and perhaps afford the reason for them. It is the pollen from the tassel that decides the kind of corn, and without the pollen there will be no corn. The bob will grow in its covering of husks, but without a kernel of corn on it. An easy way to prove this is one that I adopted: cover the incipient ear so that no pollen can lodge on its silk. This can be done with a paper or cloth; if it be done effectually you will raise cobs and that will be all. This led me to let the suckers on my corn alone. I never cut them out or remove them. They yield pollen, if not ears, and thus help fill the ears on the parent stalk. I have come to the conclusion, that in those varieties that most abound in suckers there is a deficiency of pollen in the tassels to fructify all the silk and make well-capped ears, and that nature sends the suckers to supply that deficiency. By examining the ears of the Rhode Island premium corn, or the Andrews' Hybrid corn, it will be seen that the corn grows very close over the butt of the cob, as well as being well capped over at the other end."

A Nobleman of Nature.

Lord Brougham is nearly, if not quite, an octogenarian. During his long career he has been a hard-working man, has worked from the necessities of his mind. For him there has been no pleasure except in active exertions. No grass has grown in the path he has trod. He was never born to rust out, but will first fill the destiny the poet sung—

"And cease at once to work and live."

In a recent address delivered by him at Manchester, before a Mechanic Institute, he said:— "The first duty of a man is to provide for his own independence and do that which it is his bounden duty as well as his highest interest to do, work with his own hands. And when I talk of working, I am myself and have been all my life, a working man, and as long as I am blessed with health enough to continue, even at my advanced time of life, I shall continue to labor, and I shall never, hereafter, partake any more than I have hitherto done, of any relaxation, not even of gratifying my thirst for knowledge, until I have the right to do so by having done my day's work.

There can be no compromise with these rules,—do one thing at a time only; never put off till to-morrow what you can do today; always finish one thing before you begin another. A very great and celebrated man in Holland was once asked how it happened he got through so much business, for he was not only a great statesman and minister, but also a most eminent mathematician and literary man; and his answer was, that it was by two rules which he always observed—to do one thing only at a time, and never to put off till to-morrow what he could do to-day. These were his two rules."

The London Times, speaking of Lord Brougham, remarks, that he had always been a working man, and says:—"On that ground no man has a greater right to address the operatives of Manchester than he. There is perhaps no man living of whom more feats of labor and triumphs over the frail physique of humanity are recorded than of Lord Broughman. Legends of this sort have gathered round him like a Hercules.—There is a legend that he once worked six consecutive days, i. e. 144 hours, without sleep, that he then rushed down to his country lodgings, slept all Saturday night, all Sunday, all Sunday night, and was waked by his valet on Monday morning to resume the responsibilities of life, and commence the work of the next week."

It is related of Lord Brougham that he knows something on every subject, from the duties of a statesman to make a straw broom; from the profoundest knowledge of law, to a knowledge of how to make friction matches; from the construction of a cabinet to the finishing of a horse-shoe. On being asked one day how it happened that one who has filled the most responsible offices, and whose time has been so absorbed in abstruse studies could know so much on minute affairs, his reply was, "I am never ashamed to learn, nor afraid to ask questions. I never yet saw a man in my life, who could not learn me something I never knew before.

How incomparably higher and nobler does Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, the architect of his own fortune, the hard worker and constant worker, alongside of the weak and sentimental sprigs of noblity whose most laborious work is to study how to kill time, and whose proudest achievement is, perhaps, to be distinguished in the pursuits of fashionable vice. The Queen cannot confer a nobility like that which decks Lord Brougham's brow. He is the nobleman of nature.—*Goward's Register.*

Watch Well over Your Children.

Children can only be preserved in health of body and mind by a constant and minute attention to little things, not only in them but in yourselves. They are watchful and keen observers of all that passes; their comments would sometimes excite your surprise. An acorn contains the germ of the mighty oak; a wanton idea, carelessly thrown on the infant mind, may produce fearful results. They are now plastic, and may be molded at will; but it is long ere you can efface a false impression. You laugh at their childish babble, but see what it portrays: in it you may trace the hero, the philosopher, the coquette, the loving woman. And their joys and sorrows, futile as they seem to us, they are great to them, proportioned to their strength. Our great poet has bid us pity the dying insect's pangs; in like manner dread your children's passions—watch well, but do not tamper with them. Cruelty, vanity, lying, pride, gluttony, selfishness, every evil feeling, may be carelessly fostered in a child, and that by Christain, but unthinking parents. Even the baby in arms can have a kind of education—will give some traits of character—slight, indeed, but indicative to an attentive, vigilant parent. We give them credit for discernment—we allow that they invariably discover their real friends, and turn from the complaisant but hollow admirer—why should we doubt their power of knowing right from wrong? They do; and it is not at all unfrequent to hear a child refuse to obey, because "I am naughty—I won't do it." Some persons love to tease them—to excite their tiny rage—to raise their fears. This is worse than tyranny. Who can answer for the consequences of this folly?—a soured and suspicious temper, weakened health, and injured intellect. And this fearful, life-long misery is too often the price of half an hour's laugh. Watch well, then, over your children; for of a truth small things are great to them.

Important Truths for Wives.

In domestic happiness the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's; for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagance and mismanagement; and more is spent in dimes than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on ere incurred; the income is prepared to meet it; but it is pennies inperceptibly sliding away which do the mischief; and this the wife alone can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those little nicities which mark a well-regulated house.—An unfurnished cruet stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a clammy spoon, a soiled table-cloth, a mustard pot, its old contents sticking hard and brown about it, are severally nothings; but each can raise an angry word or cause discomfort. Depend on it, there's a great deal of domestic happiness in a well-dressed mutton-chop or a tidy breakfast-table; and if wives will not attend to these minutiæ, they risk the club or saloon, and their consequences. Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are often too wearied for conversation (however intellectual): but they can always appreciate a well-swept hearth and smiling comfort. A woman may love her husband devotedly—may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country, for him—she may have the genius of a Sappho, the enchanting beauties of an Armida; but—melancholy fact—if with these she fail to make his home comfortable, his heart will enevitably escape her. And women live so entirely in the affections that, without love, their existence is a void. Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of the higher order of mind will not run this risk: they know that their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties.

T Resusciate the Drowning.

The following rules, put forth by the Medical Institute of France, being a ready method in suspended respiration from drowning, should be generally studied and preserved. The same rules have been adopted by the London Humane Society:

1. Treat the patient instantly, on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest to the breeze—except in severe weather—to clear the throat.

2. Place the patient generally on his face, with one wrist on the forehead. All fluids and the tongue itself then fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free.

If there be breathing, wait and watch; if not, or if it fail to excite respiration.

3. Turn the patient well and instantly on his side, and,

4. Excite the nostrils, the throat, etc., and dash cold water on the face, previously rubbed warm.

If there be no success, lose not a moment, but instantly, to imitate respiration,

5. Replace the patient on his face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other articles of dress.

6. Turn the body very gently on the side, and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, alternately, repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute, occasionally varying the side. When the patient reposes on the chest, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and expiration takes place. When he is turned on the side this pressure is removed, and inspiration occurs.

7. When the prone position is resumed, make equable but sufficient pressure, with brisk movement, along the back of the chest, removing it immediately before rotation on the side. The first pressure augments the expiration, inducing circulation and warmpth, and the result is respiration, and, if not too late—life.

8. Meantime, rub the limbs upward, with firm, grasping pressure, and with energy, using handkerchiefs, etc. By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins toward the heart.

9. Let the limbs be thus warmed and dried, and then clothed, each bystander supplying a coat, a waistcoat, etc.

10. Avoid the continuous warm bath, and the position on or inclined to the back.

True Contentment.

In this age of restlessness and wild speculation, when so many are searching eagerly for happiness, and sighing, after numerous disappointments, "Who will show us any good?" it is refreshing to meet with a contented Christian heart, which has found true peace by living in constant communion with God. In one of our exchanges we find the following:

Said a venerable farmer, some eighty years old, to a relative who had lately visited him: "I have lived on this farm for more than half a century. I have no desire to change my residence as long as I live on earth. I have no desire to be any richer than I now am. I have worshiped the God of my fathers with the same people for more than forty years. During that time I have rarely been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and have never lost one communion season. I have never been confined to my bed by sickness a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I made up my mind long ago that, if I wished to be happier, I must have more religion."

DR. BAILEY'S

ALTERATIVE SYRUP.

IT was first prepared with reference to one bad case of Scrofula, and EFFECTED THE CURE. It was afterwards, for several years, used in numerous cases, with similar success.

It has now become an effectual remedy in this disease. It has been used successfully by scores of persons who were afflicted with the following manifestations of Scrofula:

Ulcerating Tumors, Scald Head

DISEASED EYES, DISEASED SKIN,

Hot, Dry, Rough and Eruptive, or Cold, Pale, Pasty, or Clammy and Sweating.

DROPSICAL EFFUSIONS, occasioning difficulty of Breathing, Bloating, extreme languor and frequent fatigue.

RICKETS, or a softened and distorted condition of the bones, SPINAL AFFECTIONS, WHITE SWELLINGS, Deranged condition of the Digestive Organs, occasioning a loss of, or a ravenous and irregular appetite, severe and protracted Costiveness, or Chronic Diarrhœa.

DISEASED LUNGS, which had involved the sufferers in Asthma, or Hard Coughs; Hemorrhage; Emaciation, and other symptoms of

FATAL CONSUMPTION,

SALT RHEUM, CHRONIC, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA, PILES, CANCER TUMORS,

and many other diseases and humors when connected with a Scrofulous condition of the blood.

The Dr. will visit and prescribe for all persons wishing to test his medicine, who request it, and who are willing to remunerate him for the service to the amount charged for a visit at the same distance to his Regular Patients.

THE ALTERATIVE SYRUP is sold at his office, CASH, ON DELIVERY. No agents wished, but well qualified Physicians, and NO DEPOSITS will HEREAFTER BE MADE. Made and sold by

1yr WM. BAILEY, M. D., Saco, Me.

ARCTUSINE.

A PREPARATION from the Canada Bear, for promoting the growth and luxuriance of the Hair.

For sale by
T. GILMAN,
46tf Factory Island, Saco, Maine.

WOOD LAND

—AND—

HOUSE LOTS in BIDDEFORD.

THE Saco Water Power Company, wishing to reduce its real estate, now offer for sale from *One Acre to One Hundred Acres* of good farming land, most of which is well covered with Wood and Timber, and located within about ½ of a mile from the village. Also, a large number of House and Store lots in the village—Terms easy. 47tf THOMAS QUIMBY, Agent.

ALEXANDER F. CHISHOLM,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

SACO.

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING

PERRY'S PATENT LAMPS!

A NEW IMPROVEMENT, and the best lamp in the known world to burn cheap oil or grease, giving a beautiful and brilliant light at ½ cent per hour, equal to two common lamps. These lamps are for sale 25 per cent. lower than Ufford's Patent, besides being an easy lamp to trim and keep clean, and for common use about house. To be found at T. I. MURPHY'S Paint and Oil Store. Also, Burning Oil for Perry's Lamp, for sale at 62½ cts. per gallon.

Biddeford, April 23, 1857. 22tf

EMERY & LORING,

COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

SACO.

OFFICE, - - - Main [corner of Water] Street.

MOSES EMERY. 45 S. V. LORING.

N. B. The highest price paid for Land Warrants.

WATSON'S

SEWING MACHINE,

—WITH—

BOYD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE subscribers, having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Watson's Sewing Machine, in York County, and having improved and perfected the same, and obtained "Letters Patent" on our improvement, are now prepared to furnish the machines at once.

Having used them in our families for the past four months, and made all kinds of garments, such as heavy Over Coats, thick and thin Coats, Jackets for boys, Pants and Vests, Ladies' Dresses, Basques, Corsets, Capes, &c, &c., and having tested the quality of the work thoroughly, will say that we can and will warrant the work to give perfect satisfaction.

We have been at great expense in improving and perfecting this machine, and are perfectly satisfied that with our improvements, it is as valuable for family use, as the highest priced machines, and any one of ordinary intelligence, with a little experience, will learn to operate them satisfactorily.

These machines are what the public have long sought for, and will eventually become part and parcel of the furniture of every family in our country.

Persons wishing to purchase, can be furnished with the machines at once, by sending in their orders.—Price, TWELVE DOLLARS, to be paid for on delivery of the machines. O. D. BOYD & STORER.

26

ONE HUNDRED

HOUSE LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on easy terms, and at prices corresponding with the times,

One Hunded House Lots,

Situated on Forest, Water, Maple & Market Sts.

IN SACO.

These lots surround the Loom-Harness, Reed and Shoe Factories of the undersigned, and are within three to seven minutes' walk of the business streets and Cotton Mills of Biddeford and Saco.

As evidence of their beautiful location, it is only necessary to state that "Batchelder's view of Saco and Biddeford," which graces so many parlors, was taken from one of these lots.

Located as they are on both sides of the P. S. & P. Railroad, between two depots, and in the midst of a growing business, and surrounded by every material advantage and beauty, it is not strange that shrewd business men and persons of taste, as well as speculators, are already seeking investments there.

Warrantee deeds and a good title, will be given by the subscriber. D. E. SOMES

Biddeford, Dec. 17, 1857. 21tf

REMOVAL.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN

PATENT AGENCY.

AMUEL COOPER,

Late principal Examiner of Patents in the United States Patent Office, at Washington,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO

WEBSTER BANK BUILDING

13 EXCHANGE STREET, BOSTON.

PATENTS SECURED IN THE UNITED STATES, and in all other patent-granting countries. Specifications and drawings prepared. Caveats filed. Reconsiderations procured of applications that have been rejected upon imperfectly prepared papers, Interferences prosecuted. Re-issues and extensions procured, and in general, all business connected with the Patent Office transacted with care and promptness.

British and other foreign patents procured through prompt and confidential agents in London and Paris.

Persons residing at a distance may obtain all necessary information, and have their business transacted, by writing to the subscriber, without the trouble and expense of a visit to Washington.

He begs leave to refer those unacquainted with him to the following testimonials.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1855.

From the Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents

I take great pleasure in stating that during the time I have been acting as commissioner of Patents, Samuel Cooper, Esq., of Boston, has been engaged as Solicitor, and has been in that capacity in constant correspondence and intercourse with the office; he has evinced a thorough acquaintance with the Patent Law, and with the rules and practice of the office, a close attention to the interests of his clients, and a marked candor and courtesy that has rendered the transaction of business with him a pleasure. I have no hesitation in stating that I regard him as one of the very best agents for the transaction of business with this office with whom I am acquainted.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

From the Examiners of the Patent Office.

The undersigned, Principal and Assistant Examiners in the United States Patent Office, have for several years been acquainted with Mr. Samuel Cooper, late a principal examiner in this office, and take pleasure in stating that he is a gentleman of the highest moral character, of unquestioned knowledge in the business and practice of the office, and that his scientific attainments are such as eminently fit him for the business in which he is about to engage.

HENRY B. RENWICK, }
L. D. GALE, } Principal Examiners.
S. H. LANE, }
T. R. PEALE, }
THOS. T. EVERETT, } Assistant Exam'n'rs.
F. SOUTHGATE SMITH, }
WM. C. LANGDON, }

From long acquaintance and intimate official relations with Mr. Cooper, I fully and heartily concur in the foregoing recommendation made by my late colleagues. WM. P. N. FITZGERALD,
Late Principal Examiner of Patents.

Boston, Jan. 3, 1858. 1yr3

Winter Arrangements.

New York and Portland.

The splendid and fast Steamer Chesapeake, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, will run regularly between New York and Portland, as follows:—

Leave Brown's Wharf every Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and returning, leave New York, Pier 12 N. R., every Tuesday, at the same hour.

This vessel has just been fitted up with new and powerful machinery, and very fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers, between New York and Maine.

Passage $5.00 and found. No charge for State Rooms

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.—Also connects with Steamers for Baltimore. Goods taken through with despatch, at the cheapest rates.

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland, or to H. B. Cromwell, Pier 12 N. R., New York.

November 13, 1857. 48tf

Winter Arrangements.

On and after Monday, the 21st inst., the Steamers Lewiston, Capt. GEORGE KNIGHT, and Montreal, Capt. F. A. PRINCE, will run as follows:—

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare in cabin, $1.25. Fre on deck, $1.00.

N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large numbe of state rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season for passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value. ☞ Freight taken as usual. tf18 L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Hudsons American Salve

—AND—

BURN OINTMENT.

THIS Compound has stood the test and gained the favor of thousands for the cure of Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises, Sore Lips and Eyelids, Chapped Hands and Arms, Sore Nipples, Diseases of the Skin, Inflamation, Piles, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Bites of Musquitoes, spiders, fleas bed-bugs and insects of all kinds, Sores on Children, Wounds from Iron, Pains in the Side and Back, Chafes, Corns, Balls, &c.; it is also good in all cases where an outward application is needed. For more particulars, see papers accompanying each box.

JOSEPH HUDSON Sole Proprietor, Mattapoisett, Mass. WM. C. DYER, Biddeford, Me., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., wholesale and retail agent. F. S. BRYANT, Kennebunkport.

Sold by druggists and venders of medicines in most of the States and British Provinces. 6m36

THE SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS OF YOUTH.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE 3D EDITION. ☞ On Spermatorhea or Seminal Diseases. A scientific Treatise on the treatment and perfect cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Impotence, &c., resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood,

BY DR. CULVERWELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, (1827) Licentiate of the Hall, (1824) and 30 years Resident Practitioner in London; Author of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book," "How to be Happy," "Memories of Married and Single Life," &c.

This small but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world-renowned Physician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from self-abuse, and is the only publication of its kind written in a benevolent spirit and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of al who value their life, health and happiness hereand hereafter.

Price 12 cents, or 4 stamps, at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free, and well secured by Dr. CH. KLINE, No. 420 1st Avenue, Box 586, New York. 1yr40

THE

EASTERN EXPRESS

COMPANY,

Formed by the Combination of the Express Companies of

Hodgman, Carr & Co.,
Carpenter & Co.,
Winslow & Co.,

Will continue the Express Business between

Boston and the State of Maine,

OVER THE

Eastern, Boston & Maine, York & Cumberland, Kennebec & Portland, Somerset & Kennebec, Androscoggin & Kennebec and Penobscot and Kennebec

RAIL ROADS.

AND BY STEAMBOATS BETWEEN

Boston and Portland, Portland and Bangor, Boston and Augusta, and Boston and Bangor

Their Expresses will be in charge of their own Messengers, and they have responsible agents in all towns on the routes, and are enabled to offer increased facilities to the public for the transaction of business.

PROPRIETORS.

F. H. HODGMAN, Bangor, | J. N. WINSLOW, Portland.
G. S. CARPENTER, Augusta | F. W. CARR, BOSTON.
J. R. HALL, Boston.

They assume no responsibility for loss by Fire or perils of the Sea, nor for the delivery of packages going beyond their route, after they have left their hands.

☞ Office in Saco, HAYES' BLOCK, 22 Factory Island; in Biddeford, at CLEAVES & KIMBALLS.

1y40 G. A. CARTER, Agent.

Job Machine Shop.

THE wants of this community have for a long time demanded a JOB MACHINE SHOP AND IRON RAILING AND FENCE MAKING ESTABLISHMENT. This want is now supplied by

MARK PRIME,

AT THE STEAM MILL, IN BIDDEFORD,

Where he is prepared to execute with dispatch all orders in either branch of his business.

He is prepared to furnish any pattern of Fence that can be found in Boston, and at low prices.

☞ *Particular attention will be given to Fences for Front Yards and Cemetery Lots, and Mill Work.*

All orders will meet with prompt attention addressed to the subscriber at Saco.

MARK PRIME.

Saco, February 2, 1857. 27tf

A GREAT WANT!

Has been felt in the community for a medicine which may be used either as a *mild cathartic*, or as a *laxative*, *aperient or stimulant*.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER was got up expressly to supply this want, and judging by its extraordinary success, is most admirably adapted to the want it supplies.

When the Blood becomes thick, the circulation impeded, or the stomach and bowels laden with impurities which should be cast off by the natural outlets, the health always suffers in proportion.

Persons of Sedentary Habits, Clergymen, Merchants, Professional Men, Ladies and old people most often suffer from these causes.

Atwell's Health Restorer cleanses the *stomach and bowels of all impurities, quickens the blood, stimulates the digestive organs*, and gives new tone and vigor to the whole system.

WEAKNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY,

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, all Diseases caused by a Foul Stomach,

Are cured, or greatly benefited, by using

Atwell's Health Restorer!

C. W. Atwell,

Deering Block, Portland, Proprietor.

☞ Sold by Dealers in Medicine Everywhere.

Premium awarded to T. C. Butler, Derby Line, Vt., on MILLER'S CONDITION POWDERS, for Horses and Colts, at the Vermont State Fair, held at Burlington, Vt., Sept. 9, 10, 11 & 12, 1856.

DR. J. B. MARCHISI'S

Celebrated Catholicon,

For the Relief and Cure of Suffering Females.

IT stands pre-eminent for its curative powers in all the diseases for which it is recommended, usually called Female Complaints. Of these are PROLAPSUS UTERI, or Falling of the Womb; FLUOR ALBUS or Whites; CHRONIC INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION *of the Womb; Incidental Hemmorrhage, or Flooding; Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, &c.* with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe or of how long standing.

The Catholicon far surpasses other remedies, in being more certain, less expensive, and leaving the system in a better condition. Let all interested call and obtain a pamphlet (free) containing ample proof from the most respectable sources, of the beneficial results of its use, together with letters from highly experienced Physicians, who have used it in their practice, and speak from their own observations.

S. S. Mitchel, agent for York County. 8

Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts,

20 Sold by T. GILMAN.

HEALTH RESTORED

BY USING

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S

INDIAN BALSAM

—OF—

Liverwort and Hoarhound.

THIS Balsam is composed of Liverwort and Hoarhound, combined with about twenty other different Herbs, and entirely a vegetable compound. It is compounded in a truly scientific manner, and accordingly strictly with the rules of Pharmacy, retaining all the medicinal qualities of each article in its original strength, and being concentrated in the form of a Balsam that is agreeable to the taste and wonderfully quick and efficacious in its action on the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, it exceeds anything in Medical science that has ever been offered. And for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, and those dreadful and appalling enemies to our race and country,

Consumption & Liver Complaint,

It is unrivalled, and when it has once been sold it has gained a reputation for itself without the aid of lengthy advertisements, and it now has the confidence, and is recommended by many high-minded men, and some of our first physicians; and we particularly ask the attention of this class of the community who are afflicted with any complaints of the Throat, Chest, or Lungs, to this article, and to

PUBLIC SPEAKERS

who are troubled with Bronchitis, or any Bronchial affections caused by over exertion, we can say with all confidence, use

MRS. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSAM

—OF—

Liverwort and Hoarhound.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER, 154 Washington Street, Boston, are Proprietors, and for sale by all Druggists. Be sure and ask for Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound, and take no other, for there are numbers of spurious articles in the market. The genuine has a blue wrapper and red labe round each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. 6m1 1

THE

GREAT BEAUTIFIER!!

So long unsuccessfully sought,

FOUND AT LAST!!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GREY HAIR to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching, and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it to an imaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous headache. See circular and the following.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers*, and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is a MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size and one dozen $2 size; and believe us, yours, very respectfully, (signed) DANIEL LATHROP & CO.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., }
Mo., Nov. 19, 1856. }

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head.—The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise and that of our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant growth of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours, respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Me., June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours, respectfully,

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by J. Sawyer, in Biddeford, S. S. Mitchell, in Saco; and all Wholesale Druggists in Boston and Portland. 3m1s1

The times are quite hard, 'tis shivering cold,
And of labor there's nothing to do;
The prospect ahead, at best, is not bright,
But looks much bluer than blue.

The cause of all this has puzzled big heads,
And brains as much as you will;
But none has wrought out the problem thus far,
For the labor is rather "Up hill."

We know not the cause, and we care not a bit,
Since knowing will not help us out;
But will sell you our Goods, much cheaper than cheap,
Of this no person will doubt.

We've Boots of all kinds, and Shoes for to match,
And Rubbers for the young and the old;
You'll find, as we tell you, they're cheaper than cheap,
And will keep out the wet and the cold.

1f20 R. K. ROSS, Liberty St., Biddeford

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

LATE AGENT OF U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, (under the Act of 1837.)

No. 76 State St., opposite Kilby St., Boston

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions,—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same.—Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials given below prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind, are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office as Solicitor for procuring Patents. There were few, if any persons acting in that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed, and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office. EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents."

From the present Commissioner.

"AUGUST 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office, as a Solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the Office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have held official intercourse. CHAS. MASON,
Boston, Sept. 2, 1857.—1yr37 Com. of Patents."

DR. CUDWORTH—Botanic Infirmary No. 13 Howard Street, Boston, Mass.

DR. CUDWORTH attributes to his NEW DISCOVERY, much of his success in curing the most deep-rooted, obstinate, COMPLICATED and long standing, and even INHERITED disorders of the human system. His utter discard of *Mercury*, hydrate of potash, and other mineral poisons from the medical practice, forced him to search for a substitute and the result was, this agent, which in itself is a thorough but mild searcher, dissolver and expeller of all mercurial or other poisonous deposits on the human system.

This is well worth a sober consideration! Because his cleansing and renovating remedy, the "New Discovery," is the basis on which his theory of Healing long and well settled disorders is founded, and will in all cases introduce a healthy action of great consequence, but where he pronounces a thorough cure, it has NEVER FAILED.

Old Diseases of the Throat, Chest, Heart and Lungs, Gout and Rheumatism, Indigestion, General Debility, Mercurial Afflictions, Females' Chronic Disorder, Nervousness and Habitual Headache, diseases of indiscrete young and middled aged persons, and all diseases of the skin or urinary organs constitute a list of human afflictions in which his "New Discovery" is of a most absolute efficacy. For the satisfaction of the public, $50 will be legally forfeited if a grain of Mercury is found in any medical preparation from this institution.

All persons who by an injudicious or deficient medical treatment, have lost all faith in the profession, and all hope of recovery, may for a couple of weeks try the New Discovery, and fever continue a medical treatment in three weeks has effected so important an undeniable change to his benefit.

Dr. Cudworth has his own Laboratory, where all his medicines are prepared. It is his own interests to pay well, and carefully select the drugs used in his practice so that no spurious or inert drugs—no old sluggish compounds, nor mistaken, inaccurate, or fatitious preparations, can defeat his knowledge and disappoint his patient. No. 13 Howard street. Office open day and evening. 1yr32

DR. CUDWORTH, at his Botanic Infimary, No. 13 Howard street Boston, Mass., devotes his whole attention to the treatment of diseases of the urinary organs. His great success in curing these long standing and difficult cases, such as have formerly been considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public as worthy of the extensive patronage which he has received. Within one year he has cured over 500 cases—a practice which no doubt exceeds that of any other physician in Boston, therefore all persons AFFLICTED with any disease, will do well to call on him and avoid all boasting imposters, either foreign or native.

DR. CUDWORTH, still confidently invites the ladies to test this invaluable method of treating the many distressing complaints to which the sex is subject to.—General diseases and all obstructions removed without physical danger. Consultations strictly confidential.—Office open day and evening. All letters addressed to DR. CUDWORTH, 13 Howard street, Boston, Mass., containing a postage stamp, will be attended to. 1yr32

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. MADAM CUDWORTH, No. 13 Howard street, Boston, Mass. The necessity of a Botanic Infimary and a discreet Female Medical adviser for ladies to consult, in certain cases, is so apparent, that it is useless to enlarge upon it. Madam C is very thankful to the ladies for the patronage extended to her in private practice. She confidently warrants that her treatment shall be perfectly satisfactory to all. The high order of this medical establishment will satisfy any one that all will be treated in the most thorough manner in all departments. Madam C.'s medicines for Female Irregularities, Suppressions, &c., are positive in their result tending to remove obstructions and strengthening their system. Ladies requiring medical aid will do well to call and consult Madam C. before going elsewhere.

All letters addressed to Madam CUDWORTH, 13 Howard street, Boston Mass., enclosing one dollar, will be promptly attended to.

Office open day and evening. 1yr32

AN EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE. East Cambridge, June 29, 1856. TO THE AFFLICTED. This certifies that I have suffered for several years with that most dreadful of all complaints, Seminal Weakness.—No one but a physician, or a person afflicted as I was, can realize the situation I was in. I applied to an olde and skillful doctor, he told me that my case did not require medicine—that I should soon get well if I was careful of my habits. I waited and waited until I became so weak and nervous that I could hardly walk.—I then consulted a physician who pretended to understand the disease, took his medicines three months, but no relief. Since, I have applied to other physicians but received no benefit. I began to despair. Wished I never had been born—had a continual pain or distress in my head—dizziness, ringing in my ears, forgetfulness, weak eyes &c. I was much emaciated, my friends supposed me in a decline from intense study and confinement. The 21st of last April, (that day I shall never forget) a friend and fellow student said to me, "Charles I have come to advise you. I have been troubled the same as you are—therefore, I know all your bad feelings and the cause of them," I called upon Dr. Cudworth, and he cured me, and he will cure you, if you take his medicine. Take my advice and you will never regret it. The next day I called on him—followed his improved course of treatment for a littl over nine weeks—gradually improving, and now I am strong and well both in mind and body. If this communication should meet the eye of any one afflicted as I was, I advise them as a friend of suffering humanity to go and see the Doctor, and they will be cured and saved from an untimely grave, and enjoy all the blessings attendant upon health. Reader, do not delay if you are in trouble, male or female.

CHARLES DICKSON.

To Dr. Cudworth. 1yr32

Fairbanks' Celebrated Scales

OF EVERY VARIETY,

34 Kilby street, Boston,

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Ag'ts.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales set in any part of the country. 1y41

PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership under the firm of CHISHOLM & GOODENOW, for the practice of Law, in Biddeford, and have taken an office in Washington Block, over Boyden's Periodical Depot, corner of Liberty and Washington streets, (entrance on Liberty street.)

A. F. CHISHOLM,
H. C. GOODENOW

Biddeford, Dec. 5th, 1856. tf19

N. B. The subscriber will continue his office in Saco, as heretofore, Deering's block, opposite York Hotel.

A. F. CHISHOLM.

REMOVAL!

L. B. MILLIKEN,

BOOKBINDER,

HAS removed his Bindery from Cataract Block to the room over the Express Office, in

HAYES' BLOCK,

Entrance next door to the POST OFFICE.

☞ Bookbinding of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Saco, July 24, 1857. 58

Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco.

CLARK BREWER & SONS, 14 South Market St., Boston, have on hand Havanna and Principe Cigars, of a superior quality. Also, Domestic Cigars, all kinds. Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers, or loose in bbls. Snuff of the various kinds, of a superior quality. Manufactured Tobacco, of the best brands; Leaf Tobacco, in bales, for export; and all other articles in their line of business. Dealers can depend upon the quality of these goods, and they will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

DR. SANFORD'S

INVIGORATOR,

OR LIVER REMEDY.

IS an article that every body needs who is not in a perfect state of health, for the *Liver* is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the whole vital machinery runs wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly adapted to this disease has been the study of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as all testify who use it.

A lady, writing from Brooklyn, says, "Would that I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for it has never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels, or attacks of worms. If mothers once had this remedy placed within their reach, and were taught how to use it, a fearful and untold amount of agony might be saved."

One of our prominent bankers says, "Five or six years since, I found myself running down with a liver difficulty; resorting to your Invigorator, was greatly relieved, and, continuing for a season, was entirely restored."

A clergyman called at our office the other day, and said he had given a poor woman a bottle, who was suffering very badly from Liver Complaint, and before she had taken the whole of it she was at work earning bread for her family.

A gentleman, recently from the West, says, while at Chicago, he was attacked with a slow, lingering fever, which baffled the skill of physicians, but the Invigorator cured him.

One of our city merchants said, while on a visit to Troy, a few days since, he was attacked with bowel and stomach disorders, so as to confine him to his room, he sent to the drug store for a bottle of Invigorator, took one dose, which relieved him so that he was able to attend his business.

An acquaintance, whose business compels him to write most of the time, says, he became so weak as to be unable at times to hold his pen, while at others, sleep would overpower him, but the Invigorator cured him.

A gentleman from Brooklyn called on us a week or two since, looking but the shadow of a man, with skin yellow, pale and deathlike. He had been for a long time suffering from Jaundice and Dyspepsia, and unable to attend to his business. We saw him again today a changed man, and to use his expression, he has not seen the bottom of the first bottle, and further adds "it saved my life, for I was fast going to a consumptive's grave."

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigtator, or Liver Remedy, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and it is, without doubt, the best preparation now before the public.

SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN BOSTON,

BURR, FOSTER & CO., NO. 1 CORNHILL.

George C. Goodwin, 11 and 12 Marshall Street.

And sold by Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces.

Agent in Saco, S. S. Mitchell, Druggist; in Biddeford, C. Dyer. 3m26

Corn, Flour, &c.

ON board schooner Caroline, from New York,
100 Bbls. Double Extra Ohio Flour,
100 " City Mills extra do
50 " John Young extra do.
2000 Bushels Yellow Corn.
22000 Pounds fine Feed.
2000 " Cheese.
25 Bbls Mess Pork.
4000 Pounds Hams.

All of which will be sold at low prices by the subscriber for cash. JOHN GILPATRIC.

Saco, March 29th, 1858.

—ALSO,—

200 Bush. Herd's Grass Seed.
4000 lbs Clover Seed.
100 Bales of Pressed Hay.
By JOHN GILPATRIC.
March 29th 1858. 1f38

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weaknesses, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause they may have originated

And No Matter of How Long Standing,

Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Palid Cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found.

Indisposition,
to Exertion, loss of
Power, Loss of Memory,
Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Palid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots
Flying before
the Eyes,
with Temporary Suffusions and loss of Sight; Want of attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and Nothing they more Dread for fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a Hurried Transition from one Question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows LOSS OF POWER, FATUITY, AND EPILEPTIC FITS—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering, Money, and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this Popular and SPECIFIC REMEDY.

It allays all pain and inflamation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY & CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor DEWEES' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred Dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a Patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to Science and Fame.

100,000 Bottles Have Been Sold

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD,
Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, Delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist

No. 52 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Phila.

☞ *To be had of H. H. Hay, Portland, Me., general wholesale Agents for the State, and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S — TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTIED.